



Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

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Inter-Arab Affairs

Security Council To Participate in Peace Talks

JN2406181991 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT
24 Jun 91

[Text] Paris, June 24 (GNA)—Permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council have agreed in principle during contacts over the past few weeks on the necessity of an effective participation in any conference to be held on peace in the Middle East, according to an official diplomatic French source here today.

The source told Qatar News Agency, QNA, that the U.N. secretary will decide whether to personally take part or to send a representative on his behalf.

The five member states, namely the United States, Britain, France, Germany and China viewed that the participation of the U.N. secretary general was necessary as a major guarantee for such a conference in order to implement the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in view that these countries considered these resolutions as a basis for any settlement to the Middle East crisis.

The sources further said France during the mentioned contacts suggested that such a conference is to discuss the possibility of placing the occupied Arab territories under an international supervision after the withdrawal of the Israeli troops then to hold free elections for Palestinians to select their delegation to the proposed conference.

Arab League Seeking Military Pact Among Members

JN2506143791 Dabavy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 24 Jun 91
pg 1, 17

[Text] Cairo—Amman—AL-BAYAN—Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Isma' 'Abd-al-Majid yesterday said the Arab leaders were showing understanding of the facts of the current phase and willingness to overcome the Gulf crisis and learn from past lessons so the disaster of the Iraqi invasion of the Gulf does not recur.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said his recent talks with Arab leaders centered on ways to achieve Arab solidarity based on a military foundation. Meanwhile, Jordanian political sources have said that Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid will discuss during his visit to Jordan next week a Jordanian plan to amend the Arab League Charter.

In an exclusive statement to AL-BAYAN yesterday, 'Abd-al-Majid said the Arab League has begun to contain its inter-Arab differences. The evidence, he added, is that an Iraqi delegation has attended the recent Arab League meetings.

During my meetings with the Gulf leaders, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said, I sensed great understanding and a desire to overcome the crisis and move toward a new future for the Arab nation—one that accounts for and comprehends what has happened so it will not happen again. He added: My talks focused on the establishment of an Arab

solidarity enjoying a military base to ensure its stability, protect the Arab nation, and remove fears in the Arab world. I also centered on an important point: creating an atmosphere of trust among the Arab leaders, because this is the main factor in Arab politics.

In his exclusive statement to AL-BAYAN, Dr. 'Isma' 'Abd-al-Majid added: I sensed that several countries, such as the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Syria, Libya, and Saudi Arabia, are making good efforts to clear the Arab air. These countries have played major roles in establishing Arab cooperation.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid stressed that the security of the Gulf is closely bound to Arab security. The Arab League believes that achieving genuine Arab solidarity, organizing Arab cooperation, and invoking Arab cohesiveness can create the balance needed for Arab security. This, however, does not conflict with the Gulf states' right to ensure their security and stability in the way they deem best.

Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid is scheduled to arrive in Amman next week on his first visit to Jordan since assuming his new position.

The Jordanian Government has prepared a draft resolution amending the Arab League Charter to discuss with the secretary general before presenting it to the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers at the next Arab League Council session.

According to Jordanian political sources, the draft seeks to close the loopholes in the charter. It stipulates that the resolutions be passed by a majority vote, and that the rights of every member state to its borders, territorial waters, wealth, and sources of its income be determined.

The draft also provides for organizing Arab relations on a clear basis of mutual respect, establishing an Arab court of justice to solve the problems among some Arab countries, forming an Arab League-affiliated joint force to maintain security, and activating common Arab institutions.

The sources believe that amending the charter is now an urgent need enjoying the support of all Arab countries in light of the Gulf crisis and its causes.

Islamic Affairs

MWL Leader Urges Pilgrims To Unify Ranks

LD2106135191 Riyadh SPA in English 1218 GMT
21 Jun 91

[Text] Arafat, June 21, SPA—Dr. 'Abdallah 'Umar Nasif, secretary general of the Mecca based, Muslim World League (MWL) has appealed to pilgrims, who are standing on the blessed plain of 'Arafat, to devote their full time for worshipping and forget about anything else. Addressing pilgrims on the occasion of 'Arafat day, on Friday, Dr. Nasif expressed hope that Muslims could relinquish hostilities and covetousness, unify their ranks and avoid anything that might cause divisions and differences.

Annual Islamic Symposium Opens 23 Jun

LD2406190891 Riyadh SPA in English 1220 GMT
24 Jun 91

[Text] Muna, June 24, SPA—Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister 'Abd-al-Wahhab 'Abd-al-Wasi opened here last night the annual Islamic symposium. The theme of this year's symposium is "Development Is an Economic, Political and Social Necessity Among the Peoples of the Islamic Nation."

Addressing the opening session, 'Abd-al-Wasi said the ministry used to hold an Islamic symposium in Muna during which heads of haj missions from Islamic and Arab countries and notable guests address topics of vital interest to the Islamic nation.

'Abd-al-Wasi said this year's symposium has taken a new course that is aimed at mixing between the economic and development situation with the Islamic situation. He said the participants will address in their speeches a number of topics that deal with political and economic groupings in the world, the world drive toward the establishment of a new economic order, the information and communications revolution and the challenge between the Islamic and the contemporary Western civilizations.

The session was also addressed by Dr Sufi Abu-Talib, former speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, who highlighted the current changes in the world that include the information systems revolution and the use of technology which turned the world into a small village.

Dr Abu-Talib said the global trade and economy have witnessed big development and international institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund came into existence. Dr Abu-Talib said without cooperation between them, the Islamic countries would not catch up with the development process in the world. This cooperation would be achieved through economic and political, and social integration the Egyptian official said and added that the rich Islamic countries have extended 100 billion dollars in assistance to the developing Arab and non-Arab countries during the period from 1973 to 1987. He noted the contributions of the Kingdom in this field. The Kingdom was doing so in compliance with its deep belief in the necessity of boosting Islamic fraternity, Dr Abu-Talib said.

Following Dr Abu-Talib speech, Syrian Endowments Minister Dr Abd-al-Majid Tarabulsi spoke on development in the Islamic countries. He said development is a mean for taking us to new horizons of progress and prosperity and added that the Islamic world is ready now for accepting all sorts of development and view Islam as the only mean for upgrading their level and improving their living conditions.

Tarabulsi said the Islamic world with its potentials and energies is capable of overcoming all obstacles. The Syrian minister wished the Muslim people unity and triumph over all enemies of Islam.

Speaking on the occasion, Cheikh Ibrahim Joop [name as received], president of the League of Ulama in Morocco and Senegal, urged the Islamic nation to unite in the face of all who want to do evil to Islam. He said cooperation between the Islamic nations could be easily achieved if they are to follow the teachings of Islam.

For his part Abdelkader al-Jai, director of information and press at the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, thanked Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd for his efforts in service of Islam and Muslims and for the care and hospitality accorded to the guests of the holy house of God. Abdelkader said the means of cohesion among the Islamic nations are existing and noted the dangers which are threatening the very existence of the Islamic nation. Abdelkader said our adherence to Islam and the teachings of our Prophet (PBUH) [peace be upon him] would strengthen the foundations of the Islamic nation and make it immune against all subversive trends and ideologies. The Moroccan official asked about the reasons for the lack of cooperation between members of the Islamic world.

The symposium was also attended by ministers of religious affairs in the Islamic countries, ambassadors of Islamic countries and senior guests.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO's Al-Hurani on Terms for Joint Delegation

JN2606061991 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
26 Jun 91 pp 1,5

[Report by Lamis K. Andoni]

[Text] Amman—A week after the formation of the new cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri a senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said that the organisation would agree to the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace talks provided that the PLO named the Palestinian side and determined its negotiating position.

"The idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation can be acceptable if the PLO forms the Palestinian side that should represent Palestinians from inside the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and outside the territories," 'Abdallah Hurani, member of the PLO executive committee, told the Jordan Times in an interview.

"The PLO's right to form the Palestinian side involves naming it and maintaining the final say in determining the Palestinian position throughout the talks," he said.

Palestinian sources have disclosed that His Majesty King Husayn had told the PLO that he would be ready to consider the formation of a joint delegation if the PLO requested so in writing.

Mr. Hurani explained that the problem did not lie in the form of Palestinian participation but rather in U.S.

insistence not to accept or to allow a role for the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people.

"This issue is not a source of contention between the PLO and Jordan but it is the essence of the conflict between the PLO and the U.S.," Mr. Hurani said.

"We shall never allow this to be a source of conflict between Jordan and the PLO," the PLO official said.

Mr. Hurani's statement, according to analysts, reflects the same Jordanian concern not to allow any difference over procedural matters to create tension between the two sides. Both Jordan and the PLO seem keen to focus the attention on what they view as the bottom line of the peace process—i.e. Israeli acceptance of a territorial compromise.

"In the final analysis if there is no seriousness on the part of the U.S. to prod Israel into peace negotiations with the objective of implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions, all talk about procedures is futile," Mr. Hurani argued, referring to American statements that the suggested peace talks would discuss Resolution 242, which calls for an exchange of land for peace, but would not be based upon it.

"The U.S. is focusing on modalities to deflect attention from the real issues," Mr. Hurani stressed.

Judging by statements by both sides, Jordan and the PLO are trying to avert the experiences of 1984 and 1985 when bilateral agreements over coordination, and even joint negotiations, fell through as a result of differences over the form of Palestinian participation.

"As a result Israel was let off the hook, although in both cases Tel Aviv did not give any signs of accepting a territorial compromise while Washington did not do much to press it," said one Palestinian analyst.

Mr. Hurani's statement about a joint delegation has so far not been reflected in a resolution or official declaration by the PLO leadership as the debate in Palestinian circle was still continuing, over the issue. It seems that the appointment of Mr. al-Masri, who comes from a prominent Palestinian family, has caused concern among some PLO officials that Washington will view the development as a signal to pave the way for the formation a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without the PLO.

Another PLO official, who asked not to be named, said that the organization takes Jordan's word that it will stand by the PLO in support of separate representation. But that Jordan will seek a joint delegation as an alternative if a separate Palestinian delegation proved to be an obstacle to the peace process, he said.

The appointment of al-Masri has also intensified the debate here and in Tunis over the issue of Palestinian participation.

Some officials argue that the form—whether a separate participation, unified Arab delegation or a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team—will become secondary if there is a clear Arab commitment and international, especially American, acceptance of the PLO's role.

But others, including the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), argue that the PLO should insist on separate representation since the other alternative excludes the PLO. "What is in the offering, although we were practically offered nothing, is a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and not a joint Jordanian-PLO team. We insist on separate representation," said Saji Salamah, member of the DFLP political bureau.

Another group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) led by Dr. George Habash maintains the same position, but is ready to reconsider if the PLO was part of delegation on equal footing with Jordan.

PFLP officials also accuse Washington of evading the issue of an Israeli withdrawal by concentrating on the form of Palestinian participation.

"There is a confusion, sometimes a deliberate one, between the form and the substance. We have to refocus the attention on the substance... of the talks including the PLO representative role, Palestinian national rights and Israeli withdrawal from in accordance with the United Nations resolutions," said 'Abd-al-Rahim Malluh, member of the PFLP's political bureau. [sentence as published]

According to Mr. Hurani the U.S. is behaving as if there has been a consensus among all parties concerned to exclude the PLO.

"The worst part, however, is that some Arab countries behave as if the exclusion of the PLO has been, universally accepted and is not even subject to debate," said Mr. Hurani.

He did not elaborate. But in recent press statements Mr. Hurani has been outspoken in his criticism of Gulf states' policies, especially their acceptance to take part in a regional peace conference including Israel.

Meanwhile the debate within the PLO continues. According to sources there are some senior officials who have been pressing for a PLO "acceptance of the American scenario." "(PLO Chairman Yasir) 'Arafat is not convinced or influenced by this trend," a well-placed source said.

According to Mr. Malluh, the PLO objective should be to thwart the American objectives by presenting a clearer Palestinian and Arab strategy based on United Nations resolutions.

Palestinian sources expected consultations between Jordan and the PLO to pick up momentum soon. The Jordan Times has learned that senior PLO officials, from various groups, have been in touch with Mr. al-Masri as part of the traditional visits during 'Id.

Algeria

Reports on Disturbances, Clashes in Algiers

Security Forces Intervene

LD2506215191 Algiers ENTV Television Network
in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] During the last 24 hours, some neighborhoods in the capital have witnessed disturbances that have led to the intervention of the peace-keeping forces. Our teams have toured Bab El-Oued and Badjarrah and returned to us with these pictures. Ahmed Benaach reports:

[Benaach] Groups of people have seized the opportunity of the reduction in military units, which is aimed at consolidating the noticeably calming atmosphere, to violate the curfew by going out into streets and several popular squares in the capital, especially Bab El-Oued, Badjarrah, and Kouba. At Bab El-Oued, the rioters set up barriers at the entrance to the hospital at (Aqid Loufi) and (Sa'id Twati) streets. These rioting elements also invaded the emergency wing of the Mayo hospital, thus noticeably obstructing activity there.

At Badjarrah barriers were set up and gasoline was poured on the roads. Also, a group of 1,000 people occupied roads and public squares. One of the national security agents was disarmed by a number of people. This situation led the peace-keeping forces to intervene firmly to restore security and calm. The security forces opened fire in the air at Bab El-Oued. They also removed barriers. At 1600 the situation returned to normal at Bab El-Oued and Badjarrah.

At Franklin Roosevelt Street, a policeman was wounded when he was leaving his home. The bullets were no more than warning shots and luckily no victim was recorded.

'Very Violent' Clashes

LD2606093991 Paris Radio France International id
26 Jun 91

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Yesterday morning, demonstrations began in Algiers when the muezzin roused the young people by loudspeaker to prevent the army from removing Islamic emblems from the fronts of town halls. The demonstrations turned to riots in the eastern districts of Algiers and at Bordj el-Kiffan, 20 km from the capital, which yesterday evening left one dead and 12 injured. The streets of the Bab el-Oued district bristled with barricades, and what people feared happened—the night was violent. We take stock this morning with our correspondent, Anne Dissez:

[Dissez] At daybreak, Algiers had become calm again, and the tanks mysteriously disappeared during the day. It was only after their reappearance that fierce clashes took place in the eastern neighborhoods of the capital. Like yesterday, the inhabitants of these working class districts refused to observe the curfew. Very large numbers of them remained in the streets or in the mosques,

determined to defy the decisions of the military authorities. The loudspeakers of the minarets roared out prayers and calls to jihad. The gendarmic forces did not wait long to act. From the light of the tracer bullets and heavy machine gun fire, the clashes appear to have been very violent. We will have to wait a few hours for a preliminary toll of this fighting.

At the beginning of the evening, most of the Islamic emblems the army had removed from the public buildings the day before had been replaced. It is over these emblems that the Army-Islamist test of strength will be focused in the coming hours.

[Announcer] For the time being it is impossible to obtain a toll of last night's fighting. This new flare-up of violence is causing a political crisis within the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS], a crisis opened up since yesterday evening, witnessed by and known to all. Anne Dissez tells us what happened on Algerian television:

[Dissez] A dramatic turn of events. On the national television station and on all radio stations, in Arabic, French, and Kabyle, three founding members of the FIS disowned the spokesman of the religious party, saying that Abbasi Madani is a danger to the country and to the FIS. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] As for Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghorafi, in a communique issued yesterday evening, he reasserted his determination, I quote, to consolidate civil peace.

More on FIS Television Statement

LD2606092191 Algiers Radio Algiers in Arabic
0000 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Members of the Islamic Salvation Front's [FIS] National Consultative Council, in a television interview, have demanded the lifting of the curfew, the release of detainees [word indistinct] committed crimes, and the restoration of jobs of workers who were dismissed because of their participation in the strike called by the FIS. The council members reaffirmed their readiness for dialogue to overcome the present phase and the results ensuing from the strike and admitted that mistakes have been made by both sides, the FIS and the authorities. They also pointed to the existence of parties that tried, before and during the strike, to hinder the existing dialogue.

Cheikh Bachir Stef, member of the Shurah Council and the FIS, announced that he will withdraw from the FIS if Abbas Madani stays in the party. He said that Madani constitutes a danger to Islam and to the FIS. He warned FIS activists not to follow the instructions issued by Abbas Madani. He also pointed out that there are men in the Front who are loyal to religion and the homeland.

[Algiers Radio Algiers Arabic at 0600 on 26 June notes that the three members of the FIS National Consultative Council participating in the Algiers television interview were Hachemi Sahnoun, Ahmed Mrani, and Bachir Stef.]

Relative Calm Reported

LD260611141 Algiers Radio Algiers Network
in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Early this morning relative calm was registered in sensitive neighborhoods of the capital, where serious disturbances took place over the last two days leaving a number of victims. Units of the national popular army were again deployed last night in the areas of tension, particularly Badjarrab and Bab el-Ched. Shots were heard in several neighborhoods last night before calm returned this morning. [passage omitted]

Comment on Role of Military

LD2506152461 Algiers Radio Algiers Network
in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Commentary by Barhoum Boudjemaa]

[Text] After the formation of the transitional government, we were expecting that the situation would gradually improve, that the people's anxiety would disappear, and that things would eventually return to normal. Judging from the series of events and developments reported in some regions, however, it appears that tension still prevails in the country. The state of siege imposed throughout the country was aimed, according to what has been announced, at calming the situation, restoring security and stability, and preventing things from slipping into a spiral of conflict and violence.

The transitional government formed in the past few days after a series of consultations with the parties concerned has for its part a clear and well-defined mission, that is, mainly to control the crisis and prepare the general election in an atmosphere of trust and security. Therefore, the question is: Why has the situation been complicated overnight?

The military authorities affirm that their role is to see that order is maintained and to prevent excesses. The transitional government has not published its program yet nor the nature of its action in the field, nor has it revealed the nature of its relationship with the military authorities in case their powers become entangled.

Some political analysts believe that the order to remove the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front] slogans from outside and inside the Islamist-dominated municipalities has led to renewed violence. The same analysts are of the opinion that this order, which came in the form of a military communiqué, should have been issued by the government, given that the mission of the military authorities is restricted to maintaining order and not to get involved in political and administrative matters.

In the same context, other political analysts raise the issue with the following question: Why was this subject not raised before and why did the Interior Ministry not resolve it about a year ago, since it is the responsible authority?

Emergency FLN Session To Discuss Elections

LD2506142991 Algiers Radio Algiers Network
in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Following a request by the political bureau, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front [FLN] will hold an extraordinary session beginning tomorrow. The committee will assess the development of the political situation resulting from the state of siege and will prepare the FLN extraordinary congress. The session will also discuss the issue of the general election which will be held before the end of this year.

Government To Face Confidence Vote 30 Jun

LD2506195491 Algiers Radio Algiers Network
in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] It has been confirmed today that Mr. Sid Ahmed Gozali's government will go before the National People's Assembly next Sunday, 30 June, to obtain the parliament's confidence.

Morocco

MAP Views French Expulsion of Writer

LD2506135691 Rabat MAP in English 1207 GMT
25 Jun 91

[Text] Rabat, June 25 (MAP)—The French authorities have expelled Moumen [name as received] Diouri from France. Some French media have taken this opportunity to stage a hostile campaign against Morocco through recourse to a strange mixture of things which badly hides the schemes of certain milieus that are always on the look-out for any opportunity to undermine the sacred institutions of the kingdom.

Before such a situation, and in face of all underhand moves that are staged around an incident, some clarifications should be made to avoid any ambiguity.

The Moroccan authorities never granted any credit to the person of Moumen Diouri, his status of a privileged political refugee in France, and least to what he writes or, rather, proposes to write. This being so, the authorities know all the malevolent manipulations of the people behind Diouri and the intentions of animating them.

The Moroccan public authorities and justice hold no reproach against Diouri, curiously pushed forward on the scene by his manipulators. The aim of such a sordid scheme was to use Diouri to cast credibility on the allegations of Gilles Perrault.

Among the reasons mentioned by the French authorities (Interior and Foreign Ministries) justifying the expulsion [here and elsewhere word as received] of Diouri are "intelligence with foreign groups and powers likely to endanger public security and undermine France's interests" and "payments of huge unjustified sums from abroad into the banking accounts of Mr. Diouri."

Judging by these explicit reasons, the expel is part of the exclusive sovereignty of France and relates to its national interests and security.

Faithful to their attachment to ideals of freedom and democracy, and aware of the clearly limited capacities of Diouri and his purely folkloric role, the Moroccan authorities never requested neither his expel, nor any restriction to his freedom.

Thus it become clear that some French media have taken this opportunity to echo imaginary revelations with the intent of undermining the Kingdom of Morocco and harming its reputation, never hesitating to attack its sacred institutions, its spiritual values and national unity.

Any observer would quickly understand that this base disinformation campaign, which coincides with the beginning of the application of the UNO [United Nations] peace plan in the Sahara, actually seeks to hamper the march of the Kingdom of Morocco towards the completion of its territorial unity and reveals the plots of the enemies of this [word indistinct]

Sudan

Official Says Rebel Radio Broadcast Disrupted

EA2506095091 Khartoum National Unity Radio
in Arabic 1605 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Major General 'Uthman Khalifah, commander of the 5th Infantry Division, has stated that large numbers of Sudanese People's Liberation Army rebels in southern Kordofan have surrendered with their weapons to the Armed Forces in various areas. The state's government has prepared camps for receiving them and providing them with the necessary assistance.

His excellency said the developments in Ethiopia and the rebel movement's loss of Ethiopian territory has had a positive effect on conditions in southern Kordofan. The rebels' morale had been hit by the disruption of the misleading broadcasts from the rebel radio. This had led to the return of large numbers rebels to the road of peace and unity in response to the call of Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir for peace and a general amnesty.

Ethiopia Gives Deadline to Garang Rebels

EA2506173291 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service
Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] The Ethiopian Government has given John Garang's rebel elements currently in western Ethiopia a deadline by which they must leave Ethiopia or lay down

their arms, thus becoming refugees only. This was announced by the Ethiopian foreign minister when he met African diplomats in Addis Ababa. He said the government now controls all parts of Ethiopia except the area occupied by the rebels from southern Sudan.

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian information minister has said his country is prepared to enter into any ('arrangement') that will guarantee peace, stability, and future cooperation between the states of the Horn of Africa as a basis for finding a final solution to the disputes among the states of the region.

Cooperation Accord Signed With USSR

EA2506093091 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service
Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Mr. 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad, minister of culture and information, and his excellency the Soviet ambassador to Khartoum yesterday at the Ministry of Culture and Information signed an implementation action program for cultural, information, and scientific cooperation between Sudan and the Soviet Union. The program covers cooperation between the two countries in the cultural, information, educational, and technical spheres, and continues the agreement on cultural, information, and scientific cooperation they signed in 1967. The program includes an exchange of experiences in those spheres in addition to popular arts, and radio and television programs.

Libya-Sudan Group Supports Mutual Investment

EA2606070091 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service
Network in Arabic 0430 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] A responsible source at the Arab Libyan-Sudanese Integration General Secretariat has stated that the general public, individuals, companies, institutions, and [word indistinct] belonging to Sudan and the Libyan Jamahiriyyah will henceforth be permitted to invest in both countries within the provisions of an agreement signed during the first meeting of the ministerial council for the integration of Arab Libya and Sudan held at Sirte Municipality in the Jamahiriyyah ('recently').

The source said the aim of the agreement was to lay a general basis for integration between the two countries in the field of encouraging and guaranteeing investment. This was the product of the action program signed by the leaders of the National Salvation Revolution and the 1 September Revolution last year. The source stated that the investments would be in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade, mining, tourism, fisheries, maritime transport, and all other investment sectors.

Kuwait

Martial Law, Trials To End

General Amnesty Announced

PM2506145091 London SAWT AL-KUWAYT
AL-DUWALI in Arabic 25 Jun 91 p 1

[Madi al-Khamis report: "Al-Sammar Says: Martial Law Will End Tomorrow; Will Not Be Extended"]

[Text] Kuwait—Ghazi Ubayd al-Sammar, minister of justice and legal affairs, has announced that martial law in Kuwait will end tomorrow, 26 June, and will not be extended.

In an exclusive interview with SAWT AL-KUWAYT Al-Sammar said that the cases still being heard by military courts will be referred to ordinary courts for review and to issue the final sentences. Al-Sammar stressed the fairness of the trials conducted in Kuwait. He said that the strongest evidence of the fairness of these trials is that they are conducted in the open.

He cited a decree, announcing a general amnesty covering all the prisoners sentenced before 2 August but excluding those convicted of premeditated murder, which will be issued shortly.

Al-Sammar spoke about another decree concerning the formation of a council of trustees under His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, to honor Kuwait's martyrs and look after their families.

Kuwait, Al-Sammar said, will demand the return of the POW's of unspecified nationalities who were captured while under the protection of the Kuwaiti flag.

Al-Sammar pointed out that the government will soon begin to pay the salaries of the POW's and convey the payments to their families.

He also pointed out that the government will not intervene in the rent problem and will leave it to the judiciary to make a pronouncement in accordance with the laws in force.

Final Court To Be Held

NC2506180391 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT
25 Jun 91

[Report by Michael Adler]

[Excerpt] Kuwait City, June 25 (AFP)—Martial law is to end in Kuwait at midnight Wednesday (2100 GMT) and will not be extended, Justice Minister Ghazi al-Sammar said in published statements Tuesday.

This will mark the end of martial law trials of alleged Iraqi collaborators in which 29 people have been sentenced to death but a final martial law court session is expected to be held on Wednesday.

The Justice Minister did not comment on the fate of the 29 people sentenced to death.

He said in an interview with the London-based newspaper Voice of Kuwait [Sawt al-Kuwayt] that martial law trials, which have drawn international condemnation, would be converted to civil courts.

More than 300 of 450 people suspected of collaborating with the Iraqi occupiers have appeared in the trials which began May 19.

Government officials could not be immediately reached in Kuwait for comment. The newspaper is considered here a reliable reflection of official view.

The death sentences are subject to review by the martial law administrator, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah. There is no appeal under martial law.

If they are subject to civilian review, they would also have to be approved by the head of state, Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

In a first reaction to the report, key opposition leader 'Abdallah Muhammad Al-Nibari said he expected little change.

"We don't feel comfortable that much because there still is press censorship and political meetings are still banned" by the Gatherings Law of 1981.

He said the only difference between martial and civil law was how people were jailed. Under martial law, people could be jailed for over three days but this did not apply under civil law except for cases where state security is endangered. [passage omitted]

Martial Law Trials End

NC2606102191 Paris AFP in English 0944 GMT
26 Jun 91

[Text] Kuwait City, 26 June (AFP)—Kuwait's martial law trials ended here Wednesday in a brief session with six Jordanians appearing in court on charges of collaborating with the Iraqi occupiers.

One of them, Amjad Taha, was charged with giving a television interview to the Iraqis. He worked as a mechanic in Kuwait City.

All the cases were postponed until June 10, when they will be heard in a civil court.

Martial law is to end at midnight Wednesday, after being brought in when Kuwait was liberated from Iraqi occupation by a U.S.-led multinational force in late February.

UN Delegate Responds to PLO Memorandum

LD2506/200791 London KUNA in Arabic 1900 GMT
25 Jun 91

[Text] United Nations, 25 Jun (KUNA)—The State of Kuwait has reaffirmed its observance of the rights of all citizens and residents that work on its territory. It noted that the unjust and suspect propaganda campaign, trumped up by those who were in alliance with the Iraqi regime and who supported its aggression against Kuwait, lacks integrity and credibility.

Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, Kuwait's permanent UN delegate noted in a memorandum which he delivered to the UN secretary general in response to that of the PLO's permanent observer in the document which he had delivered on the 19 June and which contained his claims concerning the conditions of Palestinians in Kuwait, that all those who collaborated with the Iraqi regime during its occupation of Kuwait are currently standing trial in accordance with international and Kuwaiti laws and practices and in the presence of the local and foreign press and of representatives of international organizations and foreign embassies.

The text of the memorandum delivered by Kuwait's permanent UN delegate is as follows:

Your Excellency, Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, greetings.

On instructions from my government and in response to the memorandum of the PLO's permanent observer in document A/45/1021 of 19 June 1991 which contains his claims concerning the conditions of Palestinians in Kuwait, I would like to enlighten you on the following points:

First, Kuwait has throughout its history been well known for its respect for the rights of all the citizens and residents who work on its territory. This has made it one of the greatest hospitable Arab countries to them. The unjust and suspect propaganda campaign, trumpeted against Kuwait by those who were in alliance with the Iraqi regime and who supported its aggression against Kuwait, lacks integrity and credibility and stands exposed through the fact that no one among those deplored by the PLO has yet asked to leave Kuwait. In fact, even those who left during the Iraqi occupation have now asked to return.

Second, some of the foreign residents who collaborated with the Iraqi occupation authorities, several of whom are Jordanians and whose number does not exceed a few dozen among a total of 180,000 Jordanians living in Kuwait, are being tried in accordance with Kuwaiti and international

laws and practices, in the presence of the local and foreign media and of representatives of international organizations and foreign embassies.

Third, sentences handed down on those collaborators were in proportion to the extent of their collaboration with the Iraqi occupation authorities. Such collaboration resulted in the detention of hundreds of Kuwaiti citizens, and in the martyrdom of several of them, as well as in the weakening of the Kuwaiti people's morale, which drove it to collaborate with the occupying enemy.

Fourth, despite the gravity of the committed crime and the just sentences on them in accordance with the provisions of martial law now in force in Kuwait, Kuwait's concern for the spirit and essence of justice has caused it to set up a committee to monitor the sentences to ensure that they fit the accusations made before they are brought before the martial law administrator for endorsement.

Fifth, in this memorandum the PLO is trying to cover up its role in supporting and backing the Iraqi occupation, which peaked when it brought some 2,800 fighters from the so-called Arab Front for the Liberation of Palestine into Kuwait during the Iraqi occupation, who were deployed at intersections and checkpoints for all to see, and who also backed the Iraqi forces in their practice of all forms of torture, killing, and terrorism against the Kuwaiti people, who had had the honor of embracing the Palestinian people and helping them.

Sixth, although some Jordanians resident in Kuwait are of Palestinian origin, the great majority of them carry Jordanian passports. Consequently, the PLO has no right to speak on their behalf. Seventh, the Jordanian and Palestinian citizens resident in Kuwait are the arbiters, as they have said nothing to indicate that there have been violations against them despite the guaranteed freedom of their contacts with all foreign media in Kuwait and with the representatives of humanitarian bodies, on the contrary, they are having contacts with senior officials to express their disapproval of these unjust campaigns.

This information campaign conducted by the PLO offices abroad is aimed at covering up its failure to defend the interests of the Palestinian people and its involvement of them instead in a confrontation with the Kuwaiti people as it had led them before into confrontations with the Jordanian and Lebanese peoples.

I hope that you will kindly distribute this message as an official document of the UN General Assembly under Article 153 of the agenda and of the Security Council.

Please accept my highest esteem.

[Signed] Kuwait Permanent Delegate to the United Nations
Muhammad Abu al-Hasan

'Secret Appendix' to Kurdish Accord Reported

PM2606085691 London SAWT AL-KUWAYT
AL-DUWALI in Arabic 25 Jun 91 pp 1, 4

[Yusri Husayn report: "Four Provisions Deprive Kurds of Arms and Radio; 'Secret Appendix' to Agreement with Saddam"]

[Text] London—Iraqi opposition sources in London yesterday revealed that the agreement reached between the Kurdistan Front and the Iraqi regime has a secret appendix imposing certain political commitments on the Kurds and fulfilling the aims of the Iraqi regime by using the Kurdish problem to consolidate its full powers and strengthen its military position in preparation for more attacks on the Kurds and all other factions of the Iraqi people opposed to that regime, especially in the south.

The sources say that the appendix, headed "Duties of the Kurdistan Front To the Homeland," includes the following provisions:

1. A Kurdistan Front commitment to support the regime and its party in the face of political changes in the region.
2. A commitment by the Front to stop its transmission and hand over its heavy, medium, and light weapons to the ruling authorities within a period of between two weeks and two months.
3. A commitment by the Front not to hold any contacts or cooperate with any state inside or outside the region without the regime's approval. The Kurdistan Front's contacts with the non-Iraqi parties will be through the regime's front and its charter.
4. A firm commitment by the Kurdistan Front to the regime's plans and measures against foreign threats, Iran, and certain other states in the region. The Front must implement such measures together with the regime, whether they provide for launching a war, military combat, or political action.

The sources maintain that this secret appendix will increase the divisions within the Kurdistan Front and subsequently torpedo the agreement. The opposition paper AL-'IRAQ AL-HURR, published in London, obtained the full text of the documents appended to the agreement with the Iraqi regime and will publish it in its new edition tomorrow.

Further on 'Secret Appendix'

NC2506135291 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT
25 Jun 91

[Excerpts] Manama, June 25 (AFP)—A draft accord between Iraq and the Kurds includes a "secret appendix" which imposes strict obligations on the Kurds, two Gulf newspapers reported Tuesday.

Five key obligations, according to Iraqi opposition members in London quoted by the Saudi newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT and the Kuwaiti SAWT AL-KUWAYT, call on the Kurds to support Baghdad politically and militarily. [passage omitted]

The text of the "secret document" would be published Wednesday by "Free Iraq", the official organ of the Iraqi opposition in London, the two newspapers said.

"The appendix is an attempt to disrupt the Kurdistan Front and undermine the the draft accords between Baghdad and the Kurdish leaders" on the future of Kurdistan, the dailies said quoting the Iraqi opposition.

The political leadership of the Kurdistan Front is expected to review the results of Kurdish-Iraqi negotiations in Shaqlawah, Iraqi Kurdistan, on Tuesday, a spokesman for the front told Agence France-Presse.

The negotiations, which concern democratization and the future status of Kurdistan, followed the failed Kurdish uprising after the Gulf war.

Kurdish leader Mas'ud Barzani said Tuesday that the Kurds do not want "total independence" but want their "legitimate national rights" to be respected, the Algerian newspaper AL-MUJAHID reported.

Mr. Barzani negotiated terms of the accord with the Iraqi Government in May and June.

Kurdish Source Cited on Autonomy Conference

PM2606084691 London SAWT AL-KUWAYT
AL-DUWALI in Arabic 24 Jun 91 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "The Important Thing Is To Establish a Democratic System in Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Damascus, Ankara, SAWT AL-KUWAYT, REUTER—There have been conflicting Kurdish statements regarding the agreement that Kurdish leader Mas'ud Barzani said has been reached with the Iraqi Government. There have also been conflicting statements about the future of the people's conference to be held to discuss the points that Barzani said constitute a framework of autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan.

While Barzani emphasized that the Kurdish conference agreed on the draft agreement with the Iraqi Government, Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani, who shares the leadership of the Kurdish Front, has said that the agreement has not been approved by the Kurdish officials and parties. A leading source from a Kurdish party has told SAWT AL-KUWAYT that the convening of the conference depends on the results and decisions of the expected meeting of the the Kurdistan Front's political leadership. [passage omitted]

The source said that the popular conference—which is expected to be attended by some 500 personalities from the political and military cadres of the Kurdish parties,

in addition to notables from the Kurdish areas, independent figures, and representatives of the non-Kurdish Iraqi opposition parties—will discuss the decision to be taken by the Kurdish Front's political leadership on the proposed draft agreement on autonomy.

The Kurdish source expressed his fear of a split occurring in the Kurdish Front, in view of the present divergence of views among the Kurdish parties, especially the split between the two major parties, namely, the Democratic Party and the Patriotic Party, over the results of the negotiations with the Iraqi Government.

It is known that the available information indicates that the leadership of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan wishes to conclude an agreement with the government as soon as possible and to be content with what has been achieved in the Baghdad negotiations, whereas the leadership of the Patriotic Party believes that the negotiations have not met the minimum Kurdish demands vis-a-vis Kurdish autonomy and the democratic system that should be established in Iraq.

The Kurdish source said that the failure of the meeting of the Kurdish Front's political leadership to reach a collective decision accepting or rejecting the draft agreement would make it difficult to call for a general conference, because that would divide the Kurdish arena and create major dangers, the least of which is the eruption of armed conflicts among the Kurdish parties.

Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani left Ankara yesterday for northern Iraq. He said that Kurdish leaders must discuss the draft autonomy agreement reached with Baghdad. [passage omitted]

Barzani Says 'No Room' for Two States in Iraq

JN2606133091 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1210 GMT 26 Jun 91

[From "Events and Issues" program]

[Text] Mas'ud Barzani, leader of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan, has declared that leader President Saddam Husayn played a key role in endorsing autonomous rule for our Kurdish people. Barzani said in an interview by visiting Algerian journalist Ben Mohamed Mouloud, published in the Algerian newspaper AL-MUJAHID yesterday, that the agreement reached between the Iraqi Government and Kurdish parties is a very great and historic one, and an immense accomplishment for the Iraqi people and also for Arab-Kurdish brotherhood. He added that the agreement will enhance Iraq's national unity.

Barzani said that Arab-Kurdish brotherhood and the historical ties between Arabs and Kurds are stronger than any differences. He noted that the Kurdish parties came to the conclusion that the Kurdish issue could not be resolved militarily; rather, it could be resolved peacefully and fraternally—something that has already occurred. God willing, the autonomous rule agreement

will be announced soon to enhance national unity and consecrate Arab-Kurdish brotherhood.

Barzani said that the agreement was the outcome of a deep conviction and a rich experience. He added that there is no room for the existence of two states in Iraq. He went on to say that Iraq will have one president, one army, and one state.

In response to a question on the forthcoming phase, Barzani said: We are working to see peace prevail in Iraq, to remove the effects of the past, and to find the best formula for fraternal cooperation between us and the government to rebuild Iraq from the farthest point in the north to the most remote point in the south.

On the agreement's impact on the situation of Kurds in neighboring states such as Iran and Turkey, Barzani said that he hopes that it will encourage and motivate the governments in these states to ensure Kurdish rights.

Kurds Congratulate Saddam on 'Id al-Adha

JN2206153491 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1522 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA)—INA has learned that the delegation of our Kurdish people's sons that is in Baghdad to discuss developing the course of autonomy—the foundation of which was laid by the 17-30 July revolution—has submitted a cable to 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, asking him to convey best wishes and congratulations to President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. They stressed their allegiance to his excellency's leadership and pledged to forge ahead in defending the unity of our people—Arabs and Kurds—against the enemies' plots. They also stressed their ceaseless endeavor to defend Iraq's sovereignty and achieve what is good for its great people.

Dialogue With Kurds Deemed Response to 'Schemes'

JN2506095591 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA)—The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that we in Iraq are determined to consecrate our national unity just as we are determined to continue the process of reconstructing what the aggressors have destroyed.

In its editorial today, the paper describes the dialogue taking place between the leadership and Kurdish political figures as one of the Iraqi masses' responses to the conspiracies targeting the homeland. The paper adds that efforts to consecrate national unity through an objective and quiet dialogue came as a reaction by faithful men who have become aware of the dangers posed by the far-reaching imperialist schemes.

AL-JUMHURIYAH refers to the positive changes currently being witnessed in various aspects of life in Iraq.

saying that this dialogue was accompanied by a political and legislative endeavor to move to a multiparty system and freedom of the press.

The paper stresses that this serious endeavor to develop political and social life in Iraq is taking place in highly critical circumstances, as evil powers attempt to find multilateral pretexts for interference in the country's internal affairs.

The paper affirms that the Iraqis are fully alert to and vigilant about any act designed to obstruct efforts in this direction and prevent them from succeeding.

U.S. Rapid Deployment Force Plan Criticized

JN2606104791 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT
26 Jun 91

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Jun (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH has affirmed that in all its aggressive practices and behavior against Iraq and the people in the region, the United States today sees no further than its nose.

The newspaper said in its editorial today that this U.S. policy is the result of international developments and events which gave this aggressive state a free hand to tamper with the destiny of the world and practice aggression against its people.

It also said that the latest brainchild of the sick U.S. Administration regarding aggression on Iraq in particular and the Arab nation in general is its announcement about its determination to set up a rapid deployment or intervention force in the region which would bolster its illegitimate military presence and allow it, even without fake international cover, to interfere in the affairs of the countries in the region.

The newspaper noted that these steps are directed against Iraq and constitute a new chapter in the conspiracy against it. The Americans do not even attempt to hide their aggression against Iraq and its people; in fact, they declare it frankly and publicly.

The newspaper pointed out that this irresponsible U.S. behavior is an attempt to end the real UN efforts, with which the Iraqi authorities are cooperating and coordinating, to restore peace and security in northern Iraq and return all its Kurdish sons.

The newspaper stressed that Iraq is today dealing with the results and repercussions of the unjust 30-nation aggression with vitality and political awareness to gradually reveal the oppressive darkness of this aggression. Iraq realizes that this is a new chapter of the conspiracy under the guise of helping the Iraqi Kurds.

Ba'th Party Official Receives Cuban Delegation

JN2406115591 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT
24 Jun 91

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA)—Latif Nusayyif Jasim, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and official in charge of its foreign relations office, has said that the Iraqi people are determined to confront the unjust economic siege imposed on them after having succeeded in confronting the harshest and most vicious of battles.

At a meeting today with Leonardo Andollo Valdes, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and his delegation, Jasim said the destruction caused by the mobs was part of the U.S.-Zionist conspiracy against Iraq.

Jasim added that the Iraqis' reconstruction of what the aggressors destroyed is tantamount to a miracle for the Iraqis and the Arab nation. He said the U.S.-Zionist-Atlantic aggression had heavily damaged the country's infrastructure. However, it did not harm the pride of the Iraqi people or that of their leader Saddam Husayn.

Jasim praised Cuba's position on the aggression against Iraq. He said that Cuba's rejection of the unjust UN Security Council resolutions against Iraq is in line with its national stands and is an expression of the solid relations between the two countries.

The Cuban official [words indistinct] and its appreciation for Iraq's ability in reconstruction in spite of the harshness and intensity of the U.S.-Zionist-Atlantic aggression.

Moda'i Says \$50 Billion Needed for Immigrants

TA2506174591 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
1700 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Report by Dani Gur-Arye]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Finance Minister] Yitzhaq Moda'i appealed to the international delegates at the conference [of the Jewish Agency's General Council in Jerusalem] to be generous in aid for absorption, which he said would carry a total price tag of \$50 billion. Some delegates said privately it may be difficult to raise that figure, so long as Israel was unwilling to be flexible in its settlement policy. One delegate went so far as to say Israel would have to choose between building settlements or settling immigrants, but Moda'i rejected the linkage. He said Israel would absorb the immigrants even without foreign aid by spreading the burden over its own citizens, now and in future generations.

[Begin Moda'i recording] I said we depended inasmuch as they will be willing to help. [sentence as heard] If they won't be willing to help, we will carry on. We have to do it, and in Israel the impossible is the standard. We have done it before. Did we have the aid of the American authorities when we absorbed the north African Jewry here? Now, please, I do not underestimate the American assistance; but one should not overestimate it—we are not one of the American states, and certainly not an American colony. [end recording]

Moda'i said U.S. President Bush, having assisted in freeing the Jews from the Soviet Union, had a personal obligation to help Israel absorb them.

'Contingency Plan' for Failed U.S. Guarantees

TA2506150491 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Report by Udi Segal]

[Text] Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said he is aware that there is an attempt to link the continuation of settlements in the territories to the endorsement of the loan guarantees for immigrant absorption. Moda'i said that the linkage between the two issues was being carried out both in the United States and in Europe by various elements, but so far, he asserted, we have not received any official message on this matter from any country. I want to hope, the finance minister said, that the U.S. Administration will know how to separate humanitarian assistance in the form of an aid package from the political problems.

[Begin recording] [Moda'i] To tie the two things together would, in my opinion, be wrong in principle; it would be wrong in the moral sense; and worst of all, it would not even achieve the desired aim. We are a stubborn people, and whoever has forgotten that had better read the Bible again.

[Segal] In the process of immigrant absorption, Israel counts mainly on receiving external financing. Moda'i said. He revealed that the Finance Ministry has prepared

a plan in the event that part of this funding is halted and that the U.S. refuses to endorse the loan guarantees for immigrant absorption.

[Moda'i] We definitely have a contingency plan on what to do in case, let us say, only a third of the projected funds arrive. It is more than just a contingency plan; I can say that it is a plan whose main segments have already been examined. If, God forbid, implementation of the plan is required, we can put it into practice very quickly. Implementing this plan will be very difficult, and I really hope that we will not come to need it.

[Segal] Will the plan place demands on the taxpayer?

[Moda'i] It will place demands on the present and future citizens of the State of Israel, because the present citizens cannot bear the entire burden by themselves over such a short time.

[Segal] The Israeli citizen's pocket will serve as the main source of funds for the plan, the finance minister said, adding that we shall also have to change the standards of immigrant absorption. Moda'i declared that, under current absorption practices, Israel had assumed that it had external sources of funding; if the loans are held up and some of the external aid is halted, however, we will have to change the standards of housing and absorption.

[Moda'i] It is slowly transpiring that they did not have such good housing even in their country of origin. We rushed ahead quickly with this matter, and I am not speaking out of envy. If we have the resources, I am all for supplying their basic requirements according to their needs and not according to their personal experience in the past. [end recording]

Moda'i made these statements after speaking before the Zionist Histadrut in Jerusalem.

Contingency Plan Attacked

TA2506190191 Jerusalem Israel Television Network
in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Political sources in Jerusalem told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that the Treasury's contingency plan for absorption has no practical significance. Israel continues to expect that the United States will help with immigrant absorption without placing any conditions, and that is why Israel is continuing to pursue its policies out of the conviction that the aid will eventually be given.

Our correspondent Hanan 'Azran reports that Mikha Harish, secretary general of the Labor Party, harshly criticized Moda'i's statements. Harish said that the policy of settlements espoused by the Shamir-Gandhi [Moledet leader Rehav'am Ze'evi] government was stupid, even without taking the positions of the U.S. Government and taxpayers into account. Harish added that entering into a confrontation with the United States, while simultaneously committing economic suicide, were actions that could only be adopted by a government that has taken leave of its senses.

He asserted that the current generation of Israelis, as well as their children and grandchildren, would all have to pay for the misguided policies of this government.

Sharon Terms Lack of U.S. Guarantees 'Immoral'

TA2606104891 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 26 Jun 91 p 1

[Report by Bill Hutmann]

[Text] It would be "inhuman" and "immoral" of the U.S. not to grant Israel financial aid needed for the absorption of immigrants, Housing Minister Ari'el Sharon said yesterday.

Sharon described the Soviet Jews coming to Israel as "refugees," and likened the threat of U.S. aid sanctions to the British preventing Jews fleeing Nazi Germany from settling in Israel.

"It is unthinkable to us that the U.S. and other democracies will repeat what happened 50 years ago, when they closed their gates, and the gates of Israel in the case of the British, to Jews who could have been saved," Sharon said.

"Whoever tries today... to put pressure on Israel by making it difficult to absorb people seeking refuge and safety in Israel would be doing something inhuman and immoral," Sharon said, on a tour with visiting Mexican Housing Minister Patricio Chirinos of housing projects in Jerusalem's Pizgat Ze'ev neighborhood.

The comments were made in reply to reporters' questions on whether Israel could do without the \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees Bush administration officials have said would not be granted if settlement activity continued.

Sharon declined to answer the question directly, saying it was fundamentally incorrect to link the issues of U.S. aid for immigrants absorption and settlement in the territories.

"I don't think there is any connection between the peace process and Jewish communities which are being enlarged at the present time in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza," he said.

3 Billion Shekels To Be Invested in Territories

TA2506124991 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1200 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Knesset Member Gad Ya'aqobi, chairman of the Labor Party's social-economic council, claims that the government intends to invest 3 billion shekels [about \$1.25 billion] in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

Our correspondent Sheli Yehimovitch reports that Ya'aqobi asserted that the money was meant to subsidize land for construction and housing purposes, and to set up health and educational services. He called on the government to redirect the funds to help immigrant absorption.

Ambassador Shoval on Settlement-Aid Linkage

TA2206105491 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
0705 GMT 22 Jun 91

[Interview with Zalman Shoval, ambassador to the United States, by Washington correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami "a few hours ago"—recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Ambassador Shoval, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the foreign aid bill this week. A proposal to cut \$82.5 million, which the Israeli Government has invested in the establishment of new settlements and the expansion of existing ones, from the total sum of aid was voted down. Some say the attempt to link the issue of the settlements to aid to Israel failed, but they are ignoring the fact that 44 congressmen favored the proposal. The settlements are an issue that bothers the U.S. Administration very much. How do you deal with this problem? What do you report to Jerusalem on the issue of the settlements, as it is perceived in the United States?

[Shoval] First, your facts are correct. Nevertheless, I propose that we look on the bright side. The proposed amendment was not accepted, while the aid was approved. I would not say the congressmen who voted in favor of the amendment were a homogeneous group, but they represented a specific sector of the House of Representatives which does not necessarily characterize the entire House. At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that the settlements have in the last few months, or perhaps even before that, become a problematic issue. I would say that opposition to the settlements encompasses people who are enemies of the State of Israel or are hostile to it, others who are not hostile to our country but who think that Israel has no business in the territories, and yet another group that simply does not understand the problem. There are elements inside and outside the U.S. Administration who think—and they may be justified, from their point of view—that the issue of the settlements is the best means to attack Israel on other subjects. I suppose the Israeli Government is aware of this situation and will have to deal with it, both in the context of the guarantees for loans to finance immigrant absorption—we have not yet submitted the official request—and of other questions. But it must be clear that the issue is not the settlements, at least not as far as the U.S. Administration and certainly not as far as hostile elements are concerned—the issue is the political future of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The Israeli Government argues that this is the issue which would be discussed in the negotiations, when they are begun.

[Ben-'Ami] The link is made by President Bush—who said as much to a group of Jewish leaders—Secretary Baker, and other U.S. elements. They say that if Israel does not change the climate or its settlement policy, it will have a hard time getting guarantees from the administration.

[Shoval] There may very well be difficulties, and I imagine we will not have an easy time getting those guarantees which, as I said before, we have not yet requested. I believe that as soon as it has all the facts, the Israeli Government

will have to choose between settlements and aid. There are issues and times when governments are called upon to make tough decisions one way or another. Hypothetically speaking, from Israel's point of view, it is unhealthy to signal that on vital issues such as aid—if they are indeed vital—Israel can be brought to its knees. If for one reason or another the Israeli Government decides not to freeze settlements, it will definitely have to deal with the absorption of immigrants in other ways, and such ways exist.

I do not want to dwell on the past, but allow me to tell you that we are to blame for the fact that for many years we did nothing to solve our economic situation—and this could have been done. I know people who cautioned about it for many years, and I am not surprised that this is the situation. However, we should not cry over spilled milk. The question now is whether we will be able to do whatever needs to be done with regard to immigrant absorption even if, for one reason or another, we are not given the aid we think we deserve from the United States. There may very well be other ways.

[Ben-'Ami] One of those ways could be to request loans from Germany. We have learned that the Germans sent a report to Washington saying that they are also making aid to Israel contingent on the suspension of settlements. So, yet another source of aid to remedy our economy and to help immigrant absorption might be impaired because of the same issue.

[Shoval] I read about this report in the papers, but I cannot talk about the facts because I did not participate in the talks—if indeed there were such talks between Chancellor Kohl and the U.S. Administration. I must say, nevertheless, that when it comes to the Germans this outrages me. Another 1,000 years will have to pass before the Germans pay their moral and practical debt to the Jewish people. I cannot even imagine that a German statesman will dare link aid to Israel for the absorption of immigrants from the Soviet Union—which is, at least partly, a result of what the Germans did in World War II—to any political price related to issues which are the prerogative of Israel to decide whether they are vital to the country housing the survivors of the Holocaust, to its security, and so forth. If this indeed is the position of the German government, I think the Jewish people and the enlightened world at large should voice their outrage and tell the Germans: That does it!

[Ben-'Ami] Sir, although there is agreement with your views on this particular subject, one must bear in mind that both the U.S. Administration and Germany—perhaps signaling Europe's stance—have their own views about Israel's positions and the political process. Where are we headed? Is the statement that the political process is not stuck not overly optimistic? The fact is that nothing is happening.

[Shoval] I would not be as categorical as to say that nothing is happening. The U.S. Administration is still waiting for answers. At the moment—and this could change within the next few hours—the administration is awaiting a reply from Syria, and it has not yet received an unequivocal positive

response from Jordan. The Israeli response has been discussed at length and described as negative. I would not call it negative, and I did not describe it as such in my talks with administration officials. I told them that it is a qualified positive response—a positive response which poses some questions and calls for clarifications. Israel was given certain clarifications in the meeting between Foreign Minister Levi and Secretary of State Baker which the Israeli Government will probably discuss, but there are issues on which we have not yet received clarifications. If the process gets stuck, through no fault of ours, the Israeli Government will raise new ideas. At the end of the day, however, the process depends on the wish of our potential partners to sit with us around the negotiating table. After all, all the problems related to the process stem from one simple fact: part of the Arab world does not want to admit to our right to exist as a sovereign state in this region, and that is why it wants to avoid direct negotiations—which is the only way in which countries can actually settle disputes.

[Ben-'Ami] Let me wind up the issue by asking you: What are the chances of Israel's getting the loan guarantees?

[Shoval] Previous U.S. administrations distinguished between economic and humanitarian aid and disagreements on political issues, which also existed in the past. As with any subject, the Israeli Government must weigh the pros and cons. I think that beyond the specific political subjects, in our contacts with the Americans we should tell them the following: Gentlemen, there are thousands of Arabs living in Israel. Whatever the political arrangement may be, it is inconceivable that it should be decreed by law or a clause in an international agreement that Jews, because they are Jews, should not be allowed to live in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el. This was the pre-1967 situation, but I believe we will not go back to it.

[Ben-'Ami] Ambassador Shoval, thank you very much.

Jerusalem Village Land Expropriated for Immigrants

*TA2006150891 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
20 Jun 91 p 3*

[Report by Mikhal Sela']

[Text] The expropriation of 1,850 dunams of land from Umm-Tuba and Bayt Sahur to set up a neighborhood of mobile homes for immigrants has aroused a stir among the landowners. According to plans, the neighborhood will be built in an area within the boundaries of the West Bank. Inhabitants of Umm-Tuba and Bayt Sahur will stage a sit-in strike on the land next Sunday.

The village of Umm-Tuba lies southeast of Ramat Rahel, which was not part of Jerusalem's municipal jurisdiction before 1967. It was annexed to Israel as part of the annexation of all the villages adjoining Jerusalem. The houses in the village are built closely together, and there is no room to build new houses to meet the needs of the growing population. To this day, the master plan for the village has not been completed or approved. Consequently, many of the houses which were built for lack of any other choice could be issued

demolition orders at any minute. All requests by the villagers to permit them to build on the outskirts of the village have been refused by the authorities.

The area southeast of the village, known to Israelis as Har Homa, has long been declared a "green area," which means that no building for housing purposes is permitted on it. Sources in Jerusalem Municipality told DAVAR that the area had been declared "green" to prevent inhabitants of Umm-Tuba from building houses on it. The land in question is privately owned, and some of it is farmland.

In view of the waves of immigration from the Soviet Union and the wish to build a girdle of Jewish neighborhoods around the Arab neighborhoods of Jerusalem, it was decided to build a new neighborhood for immigrants, which will initially be made up of mobile homes, on that "green area." The area in question lies outside the boundaries of the official annexation and is actually part of the West Bank. About two weeks ago, the finance minister issued an official expropriation order stating that the area was being expropriated for public purposes, to build a residential neighborhood on it.

The inhabitants of Umm-Tuba argue that if permission has already been given to build on a "green area," then they should be the beneficiaries of the expropriation of their own land.

Government Urged To End Settlement Drive

TA2306103591 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT
in Hebrew 23 Jun 91 p 2

[Editorial by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat: "The Choice"]

[Text] Nothing will help. The Israeli lobby, the Jewish umbrella-organizations, the U.S. media, our own correspondents, and even Ambassador Zalman Shoval, who has served the Shamir government so diligently and loyally and who showed admirable courage by issuing his warning, have all cautioned us incessantly that we must choose between loan guarantees for immigrant absorption and the continuation of settlements.

Shamir's and Ben-Aharon's Jerusalem, however, is stubbornly insisting that in their opinion there is no connection between immigrant absorption and settlements or between settlements and the political process. The correspondents are all Israel-haters, the Jewish leaders are scared of their own shadow, and Shoval did not understand what he was being told, or else he was misunderstood.

The sad impression is that Jerusalem simply refuses to read the writing on the wall. Its awakening to reality may be extremely painful.

U.S. Urged To Move Embassy to Jerusalem

TA2606105291 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
1000 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu has called on the United States to adhere to Israel's request that

the U.S. Embassy be located in Jerusalem. Responding to a question in the Knesset this morning, the deputy foreign minister said he saw no justification for the current U.S. policy towards Jerusalem. David Ze'ev reports:

The deputy foreign minister was responding to a question from Likud Knesset Member [MK] Beni Begin. MK Begin held up a map of the Middle East brought by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker when Baker visited the region in March. Begin received the map from the director of the Prime Minister's Office, Yosi Ben-Aharon, and as Begin noted, the capitals of even the smallest countries are marked with a star whereas Israel is left without a capital city, and only Tel Aviv-Yafo is noted. Jerusalem does not appear at all.

In response, Deputy Minister Netanyahu said he saw no justification for the U.S. policy on the Israeli capital. He continued that if Israel were to place its embassy in the United States in New York instead of Washington, U.S. officials would protest that Israel cannot determine the U.S. capital.

Netanyahu said the fact that the U.S. Government refuses to place its embassy even in the western part of Jerusalem casts a dark shadow on U.S. policy, as he put it. On the other hand, the deputy foreign minister said there have been comments made in Washington recently not opposed to Jewish settlement of immigrants or others in Jerusalem neighborhoods over the Green Line, but he did not elaborate.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1000 GMT on 26 June adds that Netanyahu told the Knesset in reply to another query that "we have lately been receiving reports—and I must say worrying reports—that there is a tendency in Germany to link aid for aliyah with political issues. We have made it very clear to the German Government that such positions contradict agreements we have with the German authorities, and we are continuing to try to sever any connection between aid and political positions."]

Shamir Opposes Syrian Linkage of 242, Golan

TA2606100491 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
26 Jun 91 pp A1,4

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Ori Nir]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir opposes the main Syrian condition for convening a peace conference—that the United States presents a peace conference with its position that Security Council Resolution 242 is based on the principle of territories for peace in all the sectors Israel occupied in 1967. Shamir told a closed forum this week that there is no room for a mediator such as the United States to take a position supporting one of the sides.

At the conclusion of his talks in Damascus, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa reported that in addition to the demand from the United States on 242, the Syrians are insisting that the Israeli Government announce that its public declarations on the Golan Heights and the

settlements will not be guidelines for its delegation to a conference. The Syrians expect Arab countries that participate in the conference to make a prior commitment to leave the talks if the Syrian delegation decides to walk out. Egypt has already announced that it will not participate in a conference without Syria.

From reports reaching Jerusalem from Washington yesterday it appears that Syria is still delaying an answer to President Bush's letter and it is possible the reply will not come this week. According to reports from Arab sources, Syria transmitted to the United States questions apparently referring to the conditions it presented for its participation in a conference.

The United States informed Israel that it does not intend to take an active stand in the conference on the way to implement Resolution 242 so as not to burden direct negotiations with further conditions. Nevertheless, the Americans stress that if they are asked for their understanding of 242 they will have to reiterate their position in principle about handing over territories in return for peace. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Moshe Arens told Israeli reporters in Washington that he told Defense Secretary Richard Cheney that "the Middle East has not changed following the Gulf war and the reality is more or less the same as it was before the war." Arens linked that with Syria's growing military strength and said that Israel continues to face a serious military threat. Iraq's nuclear potential has also remained the same, Arens said.

Minister Arens said that in his conversation with Cheney they did not discuss the peace process or the issue of guarantees for immigrant absorption loans, but the two subjects were discussed in his meetings with the two senior senators, Sam Nunn and Daniel Inouye. Arens said that Inouye assured him that Israel's friends in Congress would do their best to see that Congress approves the Israeli request for guarantees. [passage omitted]

'Knowledgeable Sources' on Hostage Activity

TA2506190591 Jerusalem Israel Television Network
in Hebrew 1800 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Following reports from Geneva on the possibility of an impending hostage swap, knowledgeable sources told our political correspondent that Israel does not talk about this issue in public. The sources noted, however, that the activity surrounding the hostage problem had increased recently in the wake of the Gulf war, and new opportunities had been created. The sources stressed that this activity is carried out incessantly, even recently, out of the hope that after years it will finally achieve tangible results.

Arab Paper Urges 'New Blood' in PLO Leadership

TA2506153391 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
24 Jun 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Ineptness Unforgivable"]

[Text] What is happening in Kuwait to the Palestinian community there would normally move people with conscience and feelings who care about events in the rest of the world. But public silence in the face of barbaric, uncivilized and vicious assaults against an unarmed and helpless civilian population causes those of us in Palestine to question our assumptions and perceptions of universal morality.

The United States mobilized the world community to fight Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. Now after accomplishing their mission, the Americans and their allies are not interested in what is happening in Kuwait. They watch events unfold with indifference, uttering but a few words of condemnation to clear their conscience and maintain their self-image as protectors and defenders of the underdog.

The brutality of the tribal regime in Kuwait, the kangaroo court sessions, and the hate and animosity vented toward the Palestinians demand world intervention at a level comparable to the intervention to liberate Kuwait. It is amazing how the so-called free and democratic world which fought a devastating war in Iraq for the sake of the Kuwaitis now accepts virtually unquestioningly the brutality and barbarism of the people for which they fought and some died. One would imagine that the first thing the world would expect to see is a free and democratic Kuwait, not the exact opposite and not a Kuwait full of horror stories and nightmares.

While the world community which has allowed through its shameful silence the return to power of an autocratic, oppressive and tyrannical regime without question and without holding it accountable for its actions, is to be held the most responsible for the tragic developments in Kuwait, the inactivity and ineptness of the Arab world and, most particularly, the Palestinian leadership in Tunis in dealing with these developments is unforgivable. [sentence as published]

While we cannot understand world silence, we can scarcely comprehend the PLO's silence and lack of action. We expected the PLO to mobilize all its forces and efforts to safeguard and guarantee protection to the Palestinian community in Kuwait. Everyone was predicting a brutal Kuwaiti reprisal against the Palestinians after the liberation of Kuwait. The memories of Sabra and Shatila are still fresh in our minds and it is therefore beyond anyone's comprehension how the Palestinian leadership could fail so miserably to assess the changes and understand their severity and see them as a potential threat to the Palestinians in Kuwait. The rhetoric coming from Kuwaitis and other Gulf communities as well as the Arab regimes which joined the American-led coalition against Iraq, should have been indicative of the seriousness of the situation. But why nothing was done and nothing is being done is beyond comprehension.

The ineptness of the PLO leadership in dealing with world developments is almost legendary in this situation and threatens the future of the Palestinian people. In Greece, Palestinian students and diplomats are being kicked out

without any serious Palestinian reaction. In Lebanon, the threat against the Palestinians there is growing.

The PLO needs some serious reassessment of itself and its modus operandi. Maybe it is time some new blood be introduced into the Palestinian leadership—new blood that can cope with and handle these serious changes.

Soviet Paper on KGB Defections in Israel

TA2606051891 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
17 Jun 91 pp A1, 2

[Report by David Markish and Anton Nusik]

[Text] A case of Soviet espionage in Israel, involving a KGB agent stationed here who defected in 1987, has now been revealed for the first time.

The KGB agent, named Lomov, first came to Israel. During his espionage mission here, Lomov decided to defect to the West and, after some time, he left for the United States.

A MA'ARIV investigation shows that a man named Lomov indeed lived in Israel during the 1980's. The mysterious affair, of which most details remain classified, was revealed in a series of reports, recently published in the Soviet newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, about Soviet spies who operated in various countries and defected to the West between 1979 and 1991.

The man who headed the team of journalists, which covered numerous countries, is Yuriy Shchekochikhin, one of the paper's editors and member of the Soviet Parliament. In an interview with MA'ARIV yesterday, he said: "I would not make any connection between the place where the agent turned himself in and the identity of the intelligence service that took him in. Both the agent who turned himself over in Beirut and the KGB man in Israel (named Lomov) have probably left the place where they defected and are now in another country, one in Europe and the other perhaps in the United States." He added that the KGB has so far not denied one word of the reports in his newspaper, which were submitted, Shchekochikhin asserts, to the KGB before publication.

This is the first time a Soviet newspaper has published the names of KGB officers and the details of their

defections. The probe took up a full page and included an interview with one of the defectors, Major Viktor Sheymov, who was persuaded to defect to the United States and now lives in New York. The paper reports that it received the list of agents from several KGB officers and from sources inside military intelligence who wished to remain anonymous. Additional countries in which the agents who turned themselves over operated are Japan, Morocco, West Germany, the Netherlands, Iran, and Kuwait. The probe also tells of two officers who served in KGB headquarters in Moscow and worked as double agents for the United States and Britain. Both men were smuggled out of Moscow to the West by the spy networks that operated them.

The reason given for the publication of the list of spies in the paper was the defection of a Soviet agent in Vienna named Aleksandr Krapiva, who defected to the CIA in the spring of 1991 while serving in the Soviet capital. His fate remains unknown. Following rumors of this defection that spread in the West, several Soviet parliamentarians approached the heads of the KGB with a request for more details on the phenomena of defections to the West. "When a Soviet intelligence operative goes over to the West, it is no longer an internal office matter, but a political affair, and one can no longer hide these facts from the legislators," claimed one of the appellants, Professor Ryzhov. Since no response to the request was received, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (a literary publication) decided to conduct an investigation into the matter.

Shchekochikhin further told MA'ARIV: "We use our contacts among KGB officers and in military intelligence, and they supplied us with a list of their agents who had defected to the West during the relevant period. Our probe was quoted and mentioned often by all the state-run media in the Soviet Union and the West. Our findings were also reported on Soviet television."

Reportage on Levi's Visit to Spain

WA2606140691

For reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister David Levi to Spain, including reports on his talks with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, see the Spain section of the 26 June West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Paper Rebuts Reported Violation of Sanctions*JN2606090591 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
26 Jun 91 pp 1, 14*

[Editorial: "Jordan Does Not Need A Guardian To Tell It Its International Responsibilities"]

[Text] The "allied" countries are still assigning roles among themselves to create flimsy pretexts so as to maintain the unjust blockade imposed on fraternal Iraq and to impose more humiliating conditions on it in the name of the United Nations and international legitimacy without this aggressive approach being responded to with what it deserves; namely, the legitimate resistance of Arab countries and good forces worldwide.

As part of this ongoing cruel campaign against Iraq comes the latest move by the British Government when it asked Jordan to explain the allegations that Jordan is violating the international embargo imposed on Iraq, basing this request on reports made up by the British newspaper THE OBSERVER and published last Sunday.

Despite the fact that the British Government, as well as its Western allies, know for sure that Jordan has declared since the inception of the crisis its full commitment to UN resolutions on Iraq—something which has been confirmed by UN sources more than once—the Western governments which led the aggression against Iraq have not refrained from creating excuses and pretexts from time to time, once claiming that arms are being exported to Iraq, and at other times by making up reports about violating the economic embargo. Jordan is fully aware that these campaigns represent part of an attempt to interfere in its domestic affairs—something which is totally rejected by Jordan, because it deals with all international resolutions with full awareness and commitment, and does not need guardianship from any party to tell it its international responsibilities and pan-Arab duties for which it has paid a heavy price.

Furthermore, Jordan, through Prime Minister Tahir al-Masri and the under secretary of the Trade and Industry Ministry, has officially and categorically denied the British allegations. We advise some countries to stop dealing with international legitimacy with double standards. For, while we see a strange determination to strangle and dismember Iraq in spite of its acknowledgment and implementation of all international resolutions whose ugliness is unprecedented, Western countries have continued to deal with international legitimacy concerning the Arab-Zionist conflict and the Palestine question with a different method, which harmonizes with the aggressive Israeli policy that is obstructing all peace efforts.

What is required on the Arab and international levels is not to exercise more pressures on fraternal Iraq. It is quite the contrary; that is, to lift the economic and political siege and stop interfering in its internal affairs now that the autonomy agreement between the Iraqi Government and the Kurdish parties is ready for endorsement—a fact besetting the "allied" countries.

Iraq has done the right thing when it decided to initiate a large-scale political drive on the Arab and international arenas, including the member states of the Security Council, to create a pressure force in order to break the economic embargo and political isolation and minimize the percentage of reparations imposed on it. There is no doubt that this positive step demands real, serious Arab support. For it is inconceivable that the Arabs should continue to watch Iraq fighting singlehanded its battle in war and peace.

Former Bank Chief Accused of Inciting Press*JN2006154691 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic
20 Jun 91 p 5*

[By the economic editor]

[Text] When a public trial is held in Amman of former Petra Bank Manager Dr. Ahmad al-Jalabi and when the actions he committed against this country, which hosted him and gave him all sorts of opportunities, are daily uncovered, it is only natural for al-Jalabi to continue stabbing the country that sheltered him and to incite the world press against Jordan by leaking false information to Jewish journalists who hate anything Arab. These journalists claim that Jordan is seeking to abort the economic embargo, is administering Iraqi funds, and is smuggling Iraqi gold to Switzerland, etc. The best example of this is what the Jewish journalist Hoagland wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST and was reported by the HERALD TRIBUNE.

Dr. al-Jalabi has taken a further step by forming "The Iraqi Opposition Joint Action Committee" in London under his chairmanship with the aim of following up the implementation of economic sanctions against the Iraqi people. He has begun faxing messages to Jordanian bank managers accusing them of cooperating with Iraq and asking them to reply and clarify their position.

The Jordanian banks and financial institutions that received the messages of blackmail and defiance from Ahmad al-Jalabi just threw these messages in the trash can. Dr. Ahmad al-Jalabi and Dr. Hashim Jawad, who embezzled money from the Arab Monetary Fund, are the source of most of the information published in foreign newspapers against Iraq and Jordan in the name of the Iraqi opposition. Both men are wanted by justice. Both also seek to conceal their deeds and cloud the issue by adopting the slogan of the Iraqi opposition, which is collaborating with the enemy.

Dallul on Army Deployment, Dialogue With PLO

NC2506085991 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Minister Muhsin Dallul affirmed today that the Lebanese Army will deploy in Sidon at the specified time.

He said that a Lebanese-Palestinian military meeting will be held soon, noting that contacts are under way to set a date for the meeting. Regarding the political dialogue with the Palestinian side, Dallul asserted that there is no linkage between the deployment and the commencement of such a dialogue. He added that the issue of this dialogue will be presented to the cabinet, pointing out that official talks with a PLO delegation is likely.

Meets Palestinians, Hizballah on Deployment

NC2506123391 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Minister Muhsin Dallul began a new round of contacts today. This afternoon he met with Salah Salah, secretary of the command for Palestinian action in Lebanon, to discuss the Army's deployment in the south on 1 July. Dallul discussed the same topic with Major General Nabih Farhat, director of state security.

Since 1330, Minister Dallul, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Farhat, has been meeting with Hizballah Secretary General Shaykh 'Abbas al-Musawi in the presence of Hizballah Politburo Chairman Haj Husayn Khalil and Politburo Member Haj Wafiq Safa.

Sources close to Minister Dallul have emphasized that the deployment will take place on time. The sources denied reports of some obstacles to the deployment.

Dallul, Al-Musawi Note Agreement in Views

NC2506153491 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
1400 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] Minister Muhsin Dallul and Major General Nabih Farhat today met with Hizballah's leadership. After the meeting, Minister Dallul said that they frankly discussed all the issues and were in complete agreement.

He added: We met with PLO representative Salah Salah today, and he told us that the Palestinians will facilitate the Army's deployment. We told him that the government is ready to hold a dialogue with the Palestinian leadership to ensure the social and political rights of the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

Minister Dallul said: There will be no other weapons in the Army's deployment area except the legitimate forces' weapons. No one has raised the issue of keeping the fighters' weapons or bases within the area of the Army's deployment.

He emphasized that, if Israel does not withdraw, we will resume the method of struggle used in the past. He noted that resistance is the right of any people whose land is occupied by an enemy state.

Minister Dallul said that Jazzin is an extension of the Israeli occupied area, and when we deploy there the Army will confront agent Lahd. We are confident that the people of Jazzin will side with the Lebanese Army against the enemy—whether it is Israel or its protege Lahd and his group.

Minister Dallul added: If there are any reservations about an Army officer, we are prepared to discuss the matter. We are not going there to suppress the people.

Hizballah Secretary General 'Abbas al-Musawi said that there was agreement on the need to continue the resistance until complete liberation is achieved. There also was eagerness to ensure total agreement between the Army's aspirations and those of our people in general. Al-Musawi added: We emphasized the need to safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people and the rights of the people in Sidon and its eastern suburbs.

Al-Musawi said: We heard positive statements that the Army must assume its role in resisting the enemy. We consider this a major development which brings our group and the Army closer together.

PLO representative Salah Salah has issued a statement in which he explained that he is continuing contacts with the PLO in Tunis to prepare for a PLO delegation's visit to Beirut.

Palestinian Delegation Expected Shortly in Beirut

NC2606065291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Minister Muhsin Dallul met yesterday with Salah Salah, secretary of the Palestinian national action group in Lebanon, and a Hizballah delegation led by secretary general 'Abbas al-Musawi. In the evening Dallul visited Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and briefed him on the consultations he has been conducting.

Minister Dallul asserted that there will be no obstacles to the army's deployment and that matters are proceeding as desired. He announced that the government welcomes a meeting with a Palestinian delegation from Tunis to continue the official Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue. In this connection, our radio has learned that a Palestinian delegation will arrive in Beirut from Tunis today or tomorrow at the latest. According to reports, it will be a high-level delegation and the PLO Executive Committee will name its members.

[Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 0515 GMT on 26 June cites the radio's political correspondent as saying: "Concerning the Lebanese-Palestinian political dialogue, this dialogue will not take place until after the Palestinian weapons have been withdrawn and the Lebanese Army has been given a chance to assume its full control over Sidon and its environs. If a Lebanese-Palestinian political dialogue does take place after weapons have been collected, the

Syrian and the U.S. sides will not be far from this dialogue, although the Syrian side does not trust the current Palestinian leadership."]

Al-Hirawi Demands U.S. Backing for Deployment

NC2606065991 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
0515 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Ministerial sources have disclosed that during his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Ryan Crocker on the first day of 'Id al-Adha [22 June], President Ilyas al-Hirawi asked for backing from the U.S. Administration for the Army deployment plan in the south. The same sources added that President al-Hirawi was clear in his request, noting that there is no room for pretexts or arguments, which will only benefit the parties that stand to lose from Lebanon's restoration of its vitality.

The sources added that President al-Hirawi insisted that the U.S. Administration announce a clear-cut and decisive stand in favor of Lebanese legitimacy and the future measures it intends to adopt.

PLO Sets Conditions for Facilitating Deployment

NC2606094891 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
0915 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] PLO representative in Lebanon Zayd Wahbah has declared that the PLO will not be an impediment to the Lebanese Army's deployment in Sidon and its environs. However, Wahbah hopes this will be preceded by a political agreement to ensure security for the Palestinian camps. He added that if there is continued insistence on deployment in the vicinity of the camps and in the areas where our troops are present, we will not be an obstacle, but we will not cooperate and will not vacate any of our positions surrounding the camps.

He said: We will also not participate in any committees to facilitate the deployment in the way it was proposed to us before a political agreement is reached on the following important issues: first, normalization of political relations; second, ensuring the Palestinian people's civil and social rights; third, the security of the Palestinian camps; and fourth, the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon.

Said To Demand 'Political Concessions'

NC2606110891 *Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic*
1030 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] REUTER has quoted a statement by the PLO that it will not permit the Lebanese Army to control the areas close to the Palestinian camps in Southern Lebanon unless the Lebanese Government makes political concessions.

Islamic Resistance Attacks 'Agent' Patrol

NC2606063491 *(Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon* 0530 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] In commemoration of the second anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's departure, may his soul be sanctified,

and to emphasize the jihad option against the enemy and his agents, the Martyr 'Abdallah Qasim Group detonated an explosive device under a foot patrol of the agents' militia on the road leading to the Bayt Yahun crossing point at 1200 yesterday, Tuesday. Five agents were either killed or wounded by the explosion.

A statement by the resistance on this operation said that the Islamic Resistance, which has promised its people to continue jihad regardless of the sacrifices, asserts that it will proceed with its sacred march in accordance with the departed imam's policy under the banner of the leader Khamene'i, may he live long, against the usurpers and those who oppress nations.

Israelis Shell Villages in South

NC2606054691 *(Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic* 0445 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Israeli forces shelled the villages of Bra'shit, Majdal Silm, Haris, Shabriha and the Nahr al-Litani area at midnight last night. In addition, Israeli combat aircraft overflew al-Nabatiyah and the surrounding area, dropping flares.

Overflights Reported

NC2606085691 *(Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic* 0845 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Israeli combat aircraft overflew Lebanese territory at around 1120 today, breaking the sound barrier.

Radio Notes 'Harassment' of UN Troops in South

NC2606055291 *Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic*
0430 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The Israeli occupation troops and their agent militias have continued in the past few hours their harassment of the international troops operating in southern Lebanon, particularly the Norwegian contingent working in Marj 'Uyun and al-Urquq areas inside the occupied border strip. A state of tension now prevails in the al-Urquq area between the occupation troops and the militias and the Norwegian contingent.

Reports from the occupied zone indicate that following the hand grenade attack against a Norwegian position in Rashayya al-Fukhkhar the day before yesterday, elements loyal to the occupation troops yesterday fired bursts of machine gun fire at a Norwegian position inside Shib'a village. The personnel manning the position returned the attackers' fire and a clash ensued for some time, but no casualties were reported. Following the attack, the Norwegians combed the village and conducted a thorough search of vehicles.

Islamic Jihad Demands Israeli Swap for Hostages

NC2506203891 Paris AFP in English 2012 GMT
25 Jun 91

[Text] Beirut, June 25 (AFP)—The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP), which claims to hold two American hostages, said Tuesday that it would refuse to release them unless Israel agrees to a swap.

The statement came hours after the fate of 12 Western hostages held in Lebanon by groups close to Iran was discussed at London's Heathrow Airport by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and British Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hogg.

The condition was contained in an Arabic-language communique delivered to the independent Al-Nahar newspaper along with a color photograph of one of the hostages, Alan Steen.

The IJLP said that the release of Mr. Steen and fellow hostage Jesse Turner hinged on an Israeli agreement to free 400 prisoners detained by Israel.

The message was the first of its kind since May 1990.

Hostage keepers have repeatedly called on Israel to set free Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners in exchange for their detainees. Israel this weekend released dozens of Palestinian prisoners but linked it to the Moslem 'Id al-Adha feast of sacrifice.

Mr. Steen and Mr. Turner were abducted from the West Beirut campus of Beirut University College in January 1987 where both were lecturers.

The IJLP said that its stance was the "new element" in the hostage crisis and warned that the fate of the hostages will be left in the "hands of destiny" unless Israel agreed to its terms.

"The United States is constantly calling on mediators to secure the release of the hostages with nothing in exchange. But we are determined not to abandon our brothers who are imprisoned," the statement said.

In the photograph accompanying the statement, Mr. Steen had a beard and was wearing a white jogging suit. He appeared to be relaxed.

Two other Beirut University College professors who had been abducted along with Mr. Steen and Mr. Turner were released by the IJLP. Mittleswar Singh, an Indian with U.S. permanent residency status, was set free in 1988 and in April 1990 the IJLP released Robert Polhill, an American citizen.

Syria's Talas Tours Military Positions

NC2406162291 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic
1530 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, Syrian defense minister and deputy commander in chief of the Syrian Armed Forces, has visited al-Biqā' region and toured the military positions there. He was accompanied by Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar and some officers.

During a meeting in Riyaq, he congratulated the officers on 'Id al-Fitr and explained some aspects of the region's political situation.

He then visited the al-Masri family farm where he offered his condolences on the death of Shaykh Muhammad Milhim Qasim, the head of the family.

India

Singh Not To Become Minister of State

BK2506160391 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1530 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] The president has canceled the appointment of Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh as minister of state. A Rashtrapati Bhavan [President House] communique said this is being done on the recommendation of the prime minister. Mr. Singh could not take the oath along with other ministers on Friday as he was not present on the occasion.

In a statement today, he said that he will not take over as a minister until Mrs. Sonia Gandhi becomes a member of parliament from Amethi. Mr. Singh, however, said that he has full faith in the leadership of the prime minister and that he is committed to the unity of the party.

Kashmir Governor Meets Rao To Discuss Killings

BK2506161391 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1530 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir governor, Mr. Girish Saxena, today had a meeting with the prime minister in New Delhi. He apprised Mr. Narasimha Rao of the latest situation in the state following the gruesome killing of two LIC [Life Insurance Corporation] officers by the militants in Srinagar.

Expressing his deep shock over the dastardly attack, the finance minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, announced compensations of five lakh rupees to the families of each officer by the LIC. The minister also directed that medical expenses of the third officer who sustained serious burn injuries will be borne by the corporation. Two officers were burned alive [by militants] after kidnapping them. The third officer was rescued by the police and is being treated for severe burns. Our correspondent says the gruesome killing by burning alive innocent persons and the earlier incident of the 20th of this month in which two kidnapped BSF [Border Security Force] personnel were blown off by tying gelatin sticks to their bodies raises the serious question of violation of human rights by the militants. [sentence as heard] The people in the valley are now totally disgusted as two tourist seasons have already been ruined. Our correspondent adds that two Swedish engineers kidnapped nearly three months ago have still not been released by the militants in Kashmir so far in spite of the appeals made by the Swedish government, the UN secretary general, the Amnesty International, and the Islamic Council of Sweden.

New Delhi Wants Stronger Ties With Kuwait

BK2506145591 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1430 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Text] The spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that India values its relations with Kuwait and desires to further strengthen the friendly ties

enjoyed over the years. He was reacting to press reports that Kuwaitis are unhappy over the uncertainty of the arrival of India's new envoy. Replying to questions by newsmen, the spokesman expressed the hope that the new ambassador-designate, Mr. Prem Singh, will soon be taking up his new assignment in Kuwait.

Pakistan Training 'Terrorists' in Kashmir

BK2606052091 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 0240 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The Pakistan Army has taken over the training camps set up for Kashmiri terrorists in Pak-occupied Kashmir. This has been revealed by some of the arrested terrorists in a jail near Jammu. Earlier, the extremists have been trained by the Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence Department. One of the Pak-trained terrorists Ghulam Hasan Lon told a group of correspondents that Pakistan has taken over the training camps to maintain secrecy about them as Islamabad's denial about training of militants has not been accepted by the world community. Another arrested terrorist disclosed that he was instructed by the Pakistani authorities to fire at security forces in crowded places to put the blame for killing of civilians in crossfire on the Indian security forces.

West Bengal Wants Closer Ties With Center

BK2506131091 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1230 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] In West Bengal, a 12-member Left Front ministry, headed by Mr. Jyoti Basu, was sworn in today. The governor, Professor Nurul Hasan, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the ministers in Calcutta. Of the 12 ministers who took oath, 10 are from the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] and one each from the CPI and the Socialist Party. The ministers of Forward Bloc and RSP [Revolutionary Socialist Party] did not take the oath as parties' state committees had not finalized their nominees.

Talking to newsmen soon after taking the oath, Mr. Jyoti Basu stressed the need for closer cooperation between the center and the state. He said his government has been very keen to have good relations with the center in accordance with the spirit of federal structure of the Constitution. Mr. Basu was reacting to the statement by the union home minister, Mr. S.B. Chavan, for having good relations with the non-Congress-I governments in the states.

Commentary on Rejected Pakistani Proposal

BK2406143191 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES
in English 13 Jun 91 p 9

[Editorial: "N-Option is the Issue"]

[Text] India's hurried rejection of Pakistan Prime Minister's proposal for a meeting of India, Pakistan, China, the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss

nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia is understandable. For a caretaker government to have accepted Islamabad's suggestion would have attracted the charge that Mr Chandra Shekhar was trying to change the country's nuclear policy. May be the Indian Government should have straight away stated that the country was going through elections and it would be for the new government to respond to Pakistan's proposal. The Foreign Office, however, took another view and chose to reject Islamabad's suggestion.

Apparently, New Delhi does not think much of Pakistan's proposal; it is convinced that having travelled some distance on the nuclear track Pakistan is actually not keen on a nuclear free zone in South Asia. The timing of Mr Nawaz Sharif's speech at the Pakistan Defence College in which he made the proposal shows that he was trying to impress the United States with his non-nuclear intentions. Pakistan is feeling rather hard up these days following suspension of US economic and arms aid which can be resumed only if President Bush certifies that there are no nuclear bombs in Islamabad's basements. The team led by Pakistan Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad has already reached Washington to lobby for the resumption of US aid and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's proposal might help it convince Capitol Hill about Pakistan's keenness on non-proliferation in South Asia. The public relations aspect of Islamabad's proposal for the five-nation dialogue on the subject has naturally dissuaded New Delhi from responding positively.

Also, New Delhi is doubtful about the utility of zonal non-proliferation, ineffective as it is when ships and nuclear submarines of big powers cannot be cordoned off from any zone. Selective zonal non-proliferation also leads to perpetuation of discrimination. Pakistan itself knows about it and many in its Army and men like Mr Abdul Qadeer Khan, who is the Father of Pakistan's nuclear bomb, would also not appreciate the logic of Nawaz Sharif's proposal. As an ideal, nuclear disarmament is worth pursuing, but it requires a collective effort—not only of the five nations Nawaz Sharif spoke about and not only for South Asia, but also of more countries and for a greater part of the world. The Pakistan Prime Minister's statement raises several questions. May be the new government will address itself to these. And by that time Pakistan's high-level team would have returned from the United States—possibly with promises of arms and economic aid. The basic question India and Pakistan are to face one day is whether they are prepared to give up their nuclear ambivalence as well as options.

Iran

Paper Denounces Criticism of Hashemi-Rafsanjani

NC2306134991 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 10 Jun 91 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "Defending the President Is Compulsory for All"]

[Excerpts] His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic Revolution, has declared it obligatory to defend all the country's legal organizations: "We consider it obligatory on us to support the cabinet, the Islamic Majles, the judiciary, and the entire legal apparatus" (2 June) [passage omitted]

Defending Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani is obligatory as a lawful and revolutionary duty, as well as a national obligation, and accords with the dictates of wisdom.

1. Defense of the president is deemed a lawful and revolutionary duty, as the "Vali-ye Faqih" [Supreme Jurisconsult] has termed it mandatory and in accordance with the great Imam's character.

2. Defense of the president is a national duty, because the Iranian mainstream, which merely is concerned with "nationalism" and "Iran", looks upon him as the "manifestation of national deliverance."

The Iranian nation regards him as another "Amir Kabir" [Iranian historical figure] who has taken it upon himself to steer the storm-ravaged economy of Iran to the shores of salvation. Therefore, his opponents can be considered antinational elements.

3. Defense of the president also conforms with the dictates of wisdom, because, first: In the aftermath of the war, all forces must be mobilized so the ruins which remain from the Shah's regime and the eight-year war can be reconstructed. Second, who do the opponents consider more appropriate for this task than Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani? Third, the president is engaged in implementing the economic policy, which the Imam endorsed. Fourth, the impracticality of the economic policies favored by Hashemi-Rafsanjani's opponents regarding the deprived and the oppressed has been affirmed in Iran and the world.

It thus was not appropriate that the new morning newspaper, which considers itself the mouthpiece of the Combatant Clerics Association, ridiculed the Combatant clergy, the mobilization, and the other popular groups who have extended support to the president, as is their lawful and national duty. (refers to 2 June SALAM article)

It was not proper for a newspaper that professes to be the people's guardian and respect public opinion to become perturbed by the people's slogans in the prayer congregation and the gatherings of millions of people in support of the president and should consider as heresy the people's slogan that "Whoever is opposed to Hashemi-Rafsanjani is opposed to the leader, and who is opposed to the Leader is an enemy of prophethood!" (2 June) [passage omitted]

Should we not assume that a newspaper which is in line with the Imam's path and a supporter of the Velayat-e Faqih must halt its criticism of the president after the clear message of the leader of the revolution (2 June)?

How does such a newspaper permit itself to mix arguments of opposition with criticism and attack the people's slogan of "Whoever is opposed to Hashemi-Rafsanjani is opposed to the leader?" [passage omitted]

Should this newspaper be a forum for hurling insults and accusations at the president, and by publishing rumors and fabrications of the sworn enemies of Islam sow the seeds of discord and suspicion regarding the high-level officials of the country in people's hearts? Should it then expect the people to remain silent spectators and not raise slogans, so that these esteemed opponents many not be defamed (according to the newspaper of these critics)?

Of course, there is a great difference between the stance of this newspaper and the remarks by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Kho'iniha, the proprietor and manager of this newspaper, which have appeared recently in the press. He had stated at a roundtable on the thinking of the Imam (may God be pleased with him): "Were the Imam alive, he would have endorsed the stances taken by Iran."

SALAM Criticizes Friday Prayers Slogan

NC2506161491 *Tehran SALAM in Persian 12 Jun 91*
p 2

[Excerpts] We promised to write about an innovative slogan which was raised at the Tehran Friday prayers this week for our dear readers and we will now attempt to answer certain questions that have arisen. The slogan is: "Whoever opposes Hashemi-Rafsanjani is an opponent of the leader. Whoever opposes the leader is an enemy of the Prophet."

The questions this slogan raises are:

1. If opposition or criticism of an executive official is tantamount to opposition to the Prophet, where are we heading?
2. Is there any limit to the holiness bestowed on our officials?
3. Will even mild opposition to a certain executive official in the lowest ranks not be viewed as only mild opposition to the Prophet?
4. Does elevating executive officials out of the range of criticism to the domain of the Velayat-e Faqih enhance the system's strength in any way?
5. Is the Friday prayers headquarters the authority for such issues and is it not defaming the critics and exacerbating differences by encouraging such slogans?

Before we proceed with our discussion, let us simplify the above slogan. Of the two factors it mentions, let us start with the one that says whoever opposes Hashemi-Rafsanjani effectively opposes the Prophet. Here we wish to add that opposition to Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani does not refer to personal criticism but opposition to his programs and policies. [passage omitted]

Basically, endowing governmental authorities with mystical qualities transforms them into beings who it is "taboo" [preceding word in English] to criticize. The people, therefore, must not encroach upon their domain. This is nothing but idolatry and can only be called polytheism. [passage omitted]

Will a logical mind accept that, in a republican system, the opponents of the president who voted for other candidates will be considered enemies of the Prophet? A political system in which the people cannot express their opposition to current policies, propose candidates for elections, or advocate programs different from those of the leaders is not a republic. [passage omitted]

In brief, it may be said that those who wish to remove executive officials from the firing range of criticism and place them in the domain of the Velayat-e Faqih are suffering delusions which will result in the following:

1. Elevating executive affairs and policies to the level of shari'ah divests the people of the power to question, and demands their obedient acceptance.
2. By covering these policies with layers of secrecy, the atmosphere becomes overwhelmed by friction which reduces any chances of control by the lower levels of the administration.
3. Associating the Velayat-e Faqih with the lower levels of administrative hierarchy and making it the link among all officials in the governmental pyramid (according to their status) will create conditions in which the Velayat will have extensive influence and will consider opposition to itself as opposition to all of creation. [passage omitted]

It may be said that the issue is not one of individuals (especially not Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani) but of defending the institution of the Republic, which has been put under question by slogans that are essentially dangerous. If these un-Islamic ideas are not nipped in the bud, there is a danger that the institution will become inconsistent.

Paper Interviews UN Representative Kharrazi

NC2506184091 *Tehran SORUSH in Persian 15 Jun 91*
pp 6, 7, 8 (Tentative)

[Interview with Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, permanent representative to the United Nations, during his recent visit to Tehran, by unidentified SORUSH correspondent "prior to the visit by the UN team"—date not given]

[Excerpts] [SORUSH] It appears that the United Nations has become more active recently. Some believe that this increased activity dates back to the adoption of Resolution 598 and its aftermath. In the new system and the new world order, a special role has been given to the United Nations. What do you think?

[Kharrazi] In the Name of God.

It would be more correct to say that the United Nations is being used more and in a more serious manner. [passage omitted]

The United Nations is currently being used as international cover to justify the policies of the big powers, just as we witnessed in the Persian Gulf crisis. The United States brought its troops and called for out-and-out war. It expelled Iraq from Kuwait under international cover without limiting its own powers in any way. [passage omitted]

[SORUSH] While the Persian Gulf war was underway, there was talk of Iraq making reparation payments to Kuwait and other countries directly involved in the war. Although three years have passed since Resolution 598 was adopted, the clauses pertaining to reparations by Iraq to Iran have not been implemented. Recently there has been scant mention of the Iraqi war reparations to Iran. Why is this, and what steps have you taken to have this resolution implemented as head of the Iranian UN representation?

[Kharrazi] If you do not understand the international mechanisms you will have impractical expectations. It is true that the United Nations is an assembly of countries and a forum for all its members to speak and defend their rights and participate in decisionmaking. In practice, however, the big powers have an important role in this organization. The Security Council is at the disposal of these powers. The five permanent members of the Security Council decide the most important international issues. The fact is that since the end of the cold war, the United States and its allies have reigned supreme.

We have tried our best to defend our rights, and in certain cases we have succeeded. Praise be to God, the Islamic Republic of Iran is currently seen as very credible in international circles and the United Nations. It is looked upon with respect. Following the aggression against Kuwait, sympathy for the Islamic Republic of Iran has increased. It is almost as if the Iraqi aggression of Kuwait affirmed Iran's meekness and truthfulness. The assistance the Western and Arab countries gave to Iraq seemed to accentuate these sentiments of sympathy and recognition.

On the basis of these changes of opinion, the arena to act has become wider for Iran. One should not forget, however, what philosophy reigns in their minds, what weapons they have in their hands, and how they ensure their own interests.

In fact, the same philosophy which reigned during and after the Iran-Iraq war, the procrastination and delays, and the lack of any decisive measures continue even now. If we compare the UN's accomplishments in the Iran-Iraq war to its performance in the Iraq-Kuwait war, we will see a vast difference in its performance, whether we are talking about the swiftness of action or the decisiveness of approach and follow up.

If you compare the two resolutions you will see that entirely different approaches are used. This means that in the Iraqi war against Kuwait, the powers wanted—and their interests

demand—benefit as much as possible from the system and to crush an aggressor. This did not happen in the Iran-Iraq war; the great powers wanted to support and use the aggressor and crush the revolution. In this arena, we should try our best insofar as the international situation and scene permits to vindicate our rights. At the same time, however, we should not forget in whose hands this mechanism is and how far will they permit the vindication of our rights. [passage omitted]

[SORUSH] I have two questions about your comments. Where is the head of the UN team visiting Iran, 'Abdollah Farah, from and what are his objectives? Obviously identifying the side responsible for the war has priority over reparations.

[Kharrazi] The sequence of clauses is not being addressed. A damage assessment is currently being carried out. When this is done, a fund for reconstruction expenditures will be discussed.

[SORUSH] What clauses have been implemented to date?

[Kharrazi] Clauses One and Two have been implemented. Clause Two calls for stationing UN observer forces whose mission has been completed because Iraq claims none of the Iranian POW's remain in Iraq save a small number who have some legal problems.

[SORUSH] Has the situation of former Petroleum Minister Tondguyan been discussed at these talks?

[Kharrazi] The Iraqis claim that Tondguyan was martyred in jail, but we do not believe that. We will continue our efforts to find our dear ones. A number of Iraqi POW's are still in our country. Clause Three, which deals with this issue, has not been implemented. Clause Four, which pertains to assessment of differences between Iran and Iraq, has its own mechanism and is contained in the 1975 Accord.

Clauses Six, Seven, and Eight pertain to identifying who initiated the war, war damages, and security, respectively. None of these clauses have been implemented yet.

[SORUSH] Are there any territorial differences with Iraq regarding Clause Four?

[Kharrazi] We do not have any major territorial differences. Other issues do exist.

[SORUSH] What other issues?

[Kharrazi] Many issues were mentioned in the 1975 accord because in those days Iran and Iraq had many differences. The Kurdish issue existed back then too. Any differences under the 1975 accord can be resolved.

[SORUSH] There are reports of secret talks between Iran and the United States. What is your opinion of these reports?

[Kharrazi] The only talks going on between Iran and the United States are being conducted at the International Court of Justice at The Hague, where discussions are

underway on financial claims and disputes. There are no other talks between Iran and the United States at the political level. Of course, we maintain an office to oversee our interests in the United States and they have an office for their interests in Iran at the Swiss Embassy. Sometimes messages are sent to the Foreign Ministry through the Swiss, but these should not be considered talks.

[SORUSH] Apparently one of our most significant differences with the United States is financial. According to our officials, the resolution of these issues and the release of our assets in the United States will conclude the main obstacles to reestablishing diplomatic relations. Is this true?

[Kharrazi] No. Fiscal disputes and the blocking of our assets are manifestations of U.S. hostility towards us. If the financial issue is resolved, all of our problems with the United States would not be resolved. The actual problem is the U.S. policy toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and our revolution. From the very onset they have followed this policy because they lost all their interests in Iran. They even brought about a war in which they supported Saddam. They also attacked Tabas. These, as well as the economic and political embargo and support of the counterrevolutionaries, are all evidence of the true U.S. policy of hostility toward the Islamic Revolution. Blocking our assets is even more evidence of their policy.

Therefore, until the United States rectifies its attitude on relations—which the Imam termed were those of a wolf with sheep—and unless it changes its campaign against our revolution, we cannot talk of the resumption of relations. Until then, relations will only mean submitting to a wolf.

The United States should make a fundamental change in its policy toward the revolution and officially recognize it. That policy will change many things and our assets will be released. The U.S. policy will change toward the region and a new world with new circumstances will emerge. However, such a phenomenon does not seem likely to occur that simply.

[SORUSH] Do you think we are still in the position of a vulnerable sheep on the international level? If the United States does not change its wolf-like behavior, will we remain as vulnerable in reciprocal relations despite our 12-odd years of abundant experience in the political and diplomatic field since?

[Kharrazi] The Imam's remarks do not mean that we should be compared to sheep. He used the metaphor of a wolf and sheep to describe our relations. This means the relation between a nation which has carried out a revolution and wishes to live freely and stand on its own feet independently and a domineering nation which does not want them to live independently.

The fact is that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the revolution have been a great power from the outset and

today, because it has stabilized, it is seen with respect on the international level. No one can ignore that. [passage omitted]

We are the ones who decide who should have relations with us and who should not. Even from the economic point of view, we decide ourselves whether it is in the interest of our country to take credit from other countries, or not to do so. [passage omitted]

[SORUSH] Following the influx of refugees that descended on us, the international community was very tepid and slow-paced in providing aid even though they were very dynamic, swift, and active in mobilizing their manpower and funds at the outbreak of the war. What is your opinion on this fact?

[Kharrazi] As you see, unfortunately, humanitarian issues become alloyed with stances and political relations in the world of politics. It is not true that in the West there is talk of democracy, freedom, or humanitarian assistance without the intrusion of political considerations. We observed that instead of hastening to help innocent human beings who had been plunged into hardship because of the erroneous Western and U.S. policies, they were not provided with aid if they were on our soil. There was some aid provided, but more aid should have been forthcoming from them. [passage omitted]

[SORUSH] Do you believe that the United States will succeed in establishing its desired new world order, which will protect all its interests?

[Kharrazi] This depends on how far the others identify their own interests with those of the United States. The fact is that, after the cold war and in the present circumstances, the Soviet Union needs the West economically, which has changed the Soviet Union into a Western interest as well. The world has become a vast company with many shareholders. The United States considers itself the chief executive officer. [passage omitted]

The United States wants to consolidate itself as the greatest power on earth and to drag others behind it. However, this may not be as easy as they think. Their plan depends on many factors.

[SORUSH] Thank you very much.

Campaign Against Drug Smugglers Reviewed

NC2606071591 *Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian*
0330 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The anti-drug headquarters held a meeting attended by President Hashemi-Rafsanjani during which it reviewed the results of the campaign against addiction and drug smuggling in the country.

During this session held on the eve of 26 June, the international day for combating drugs and drug smuggling, the commanders and officials of the law enforcement forces presented reports on the discovery, arrests,

and operations concerning drugs in the eastern parts of the country, and explained in detail the favorable results of the Nejat maneuvers, especially since the merger of the law enforcement forces.

They announced: In the first quarter of the current year, the law enforcement forces unearthed more than eight metric tons of narcotics and arrested more than 20,000 addicts who were sent for rehabilitation, as well as more than 2,000 major and minor distributors of narcotics.

This session continued with the evaluation of the outcome of the Islamic Republic of Iran's participation in the international community's efforts to combat drugs, and it decided that areas where poppy cultivation is carried out as well as the laboratories for their production should be destroyed in the neighboring countries with UN coordination.

Similarly, in view of the convening of the 28th session of the subcommittees for combating drugs in the Middle East and the Near East in Tehran, the president stressed the need for cooperation and activity on the part of organizations and institutions involved in combating drugs in the country for the appropriate convocation of these conferences.

In this session, the public prosecutor discussed the judiciary's policies on its decisive and swift approach to the merchants of death, and detailed plans for the chastisement of addicts who had been weaned at least three times and had relapsed into addiction.

Pakistan

Positive Response to Nuclear Proposal Noted

BK2606083391 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The secretary general, foreign affairs, Mr. Akram Zaki, has said Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's initiative for the solution of problem of nuclear proliferation in South Asia in the regional context has generated positive response at the international level. Talking informally to newsmen in Islamabad today, he said Pakistan would pursue the prime minister's proposal vigorously as it wanted to keep South Asia free from nuclear weapons.

In reply to a question, he said Pakistan wanted a political and peaceful solution of the Afghan problem in accordance with the aspirations of the Afghan people.

Sindh Infighting Brings Terrorist Charge

BK2606040291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0223 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] Karachi, June 26 (AFP)—Pakistani officials and opposition leader Benazir Bhutto's followers have been trading allegations of terrorism as public order in troubled Sindh Province deteriorates.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has said his government is examining "evidence" allegedly linking Ms. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) to terrorism as a police crackdown in Sindh netted over 1,000 suspects, officials said.

The news came as the PPP leadership released a statement in Islamabad late Tuesday claiming to have unearthed an alleged Sindh government plot to assassinate Ms. Bhutto.

The statement, released by the party Central Secretariat and quoting "reliable" reports, said provincial Chief Minister Jam Sadiq Ali had allegedly conspired to eliminate Ms. Bhutto, 38, with the help of two notorious bandits.

The Sindh provincial government had no immediate reaction to the allegations.

Officials said Mr. Ali was summoned to Islamabad over the weekend to explain the causes of the breakdown of law and order in his province. He reportedly accused the PPP of backing criminal elements in the Sindh, where Ms. Bhutto resides and has her power base.

The charges come as life in the province has been increasingly marred by incidents of robbery, murder and kidnapping.

The crisis mounted last week when a rift emerged in the ethnic Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) which shares power with Mr. Ali's administration.

An internecine gunbattle on June 19 claimed 12 lives while the previous day five unidentified gunmen shot dead a special anti-terrorist court judge trying important PPP leaders.

Judge Nabi Sher Junejo, who was also trying Ms. Bhutto's jailed husband Asif Ali Zardari on charges of murder and extortion, died along with his driver and security guard outside the court.

Police sweeps have since led to mass arrests of alleged "bandits", but the PPP leadership has said they were mainly party activists picked up for political reasons.

Mr. Ali had earlier said he would ask the central government to "ban" the PPP after he announced the arrest of six foreign-trained PPP activists who he said had allegedly plotted to "eliminate" Mr. Sharif, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and himself.

PPP leaders, denying the charges, fear more arrests in Sindh and a possible full scale assault on their party. They have sent a memorandum to Mr. Ishaq Khan demanding the removal of Mr. Ali for "victimising" his opponents.

Ms. Bhutto last week warned that "banning a party with such brave people is not an easy task." "We have fought against dictatorships in the past and we are determined to fight undemocratic elements in the future," she added.

The government on June 12 unveiled legislation empowering it to declare areas "terrorist-affected zones" if

widespread violence occurred. People illegally possessing firearms have been granted a 30 day amnesty to turn in their weapons or face life imprisonment, according to a decree.

Authorities also plan to set up special courts which will sit behind closed doors.

Slamming them as "black laws," Ms. Bhutto has said the measures "cannot improve the situation" and has called for a coalition government in Sindh comprising the PPP, the MQM and other groups to combat terrorism. The PPP and MQM were partners in the Sindh government during Ms. Bhutto's 20-month rule which ended with her sacking in August 1990 on charges of corruption. But the two parties parted ways in October 1989 after the MQM accused the PPP of failing to live up to its pledges to economically support MQM's Urdu-speaking constituency.

Observers here believe Mr. Sharif will not outlaw the PPP and that large scale arrests of PPP activists would embarrass the government. But the prime minister is expected to deploy paramilitary forces extensively to

counter the terrorism threat under the emergency laws and to use the special tribunals as a deterrent.

Human rights groups have already begun accusing the government of detaining political opponents in Sindh, a charge the provincial government has denied as "subjective and politically motivated."

Arrangements Made for Azad Kashmir Election

*BK2506154591 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network
in Urdu: 1500 GMT 25 Jun 91*

[Text] The Azad Jammu and Kashmir Election Commission has finalized all arrangements for election to the 40 seats of the legislative assembly to be held on 29 June. A spokesman of the election commission told Pakistan's Muzaffarabad radio correspondent that election materials are being sent to polling stations. A total of 192 candidates are in the fray, out of which 135 candidates will run for 28 seats throughout the five districts of Azad Kashmir. Another 57 candidates will contest the election for 12 seats reserved for the Kashmir Valley and Jammu.